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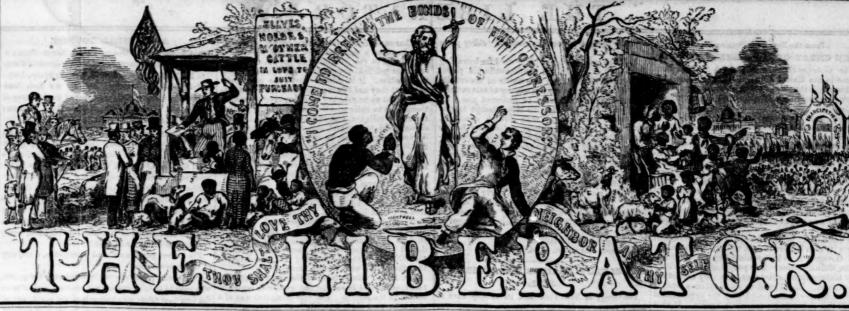
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every question are inpartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1854.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

EATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

WHOLE NUMBER 1206.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 11.

were quite original.

He said England and every country of Europe, except Russia and Spain, had abolished chattel slavery. Those countries had all been making progress. The United States had made progress in every thing, except one. In that, she had actually retrograded. In reference to the black race, her resingless were growing stronger broader deaper. prejudices were growing stronger, broader, deeper, till. instead of 700,000 slaves, there were now 3,000,000, and instead of being confined to a small spot, slavery spreads over more than half the country. George Washington, a Southerner, a Virginian, was a slaveholder, to be sure; but he apologized for slavery, and be would not take back, his rized for slavery, and he would not take back his fugitive slave from New Hampshire, till he was sure his doing so would not offend the prejudices of the cottagers of the Granite Hills.

In the present day, he saw an anti-slavery paper ulogizing a clergyman who had exhorted his flock obey the Fugitive Slave Law, whether right or wrong, and Daniel Webster sustained the institu-tion of slavery by bread-and-butter arguments—an appeal to the pocket. Such was the tone of the oudest fruit of American institutions—' the God-e statesman.' There was, therefore, an epoch etween the time of Washington and Webster, and between the time of Washington and Webster, and he selected these two great men to represent their respective times. When we go to Europe, we find the same evidence of this change for the worse in the United States. A great man came here the other day—a fugitive from the bondage of another lead. and. He came from Australia, where he was exiled for liberty. When a great man comes into another country, he searches out the idea characteristic of country, in order to compliment it. John chel found this in slavery. Kossuth paid his pliment by being silent. John Mitchel openby saying he had no objection to hold slaves. mention a halter to a man whose brother Never mention a halter to a man whose prother was hanged. John Mitchel, a distinguished patriot and Protestant, in the year 1854, is rightly of opinion, as an European, that slavery is the distinguishing characteristic of the American people.

ANTI-SLAVERY .- MR. EMERSON .- The concluding ANTI-SLAVERT.—MR. EMERSON.—The concluding lecture of the Anti-Slavery course, was delivered on Tuesday evening, by no less a person than Ralph Waldo Emerson. There was considerable curiosity to hear how this practised elaborator of exquisite sentences would set about composing such senten-ces as should fit the taste of the Tabernacle. We had certainly formed no high estimate of Mr. Em-erson, as a thinker, that is to say, a coherent rea-soner; yet, we did expect that he would give us either fancy or logic, either poetry or vigor, either Thyme or reason. We declare that we are distrihyme or reason. We declare that we were disapointed in this reasonable alternative anticipation We went to hear something Emersonian, almost rising to be at times Carlylean; we heard a tame repetition of Parker and Phillips, nay, a dilution of Beecher and a rechauffee of Miss Lucy. In studying to be plain, he became flat, and closed the course with so dull a performance that one is glad the lecture season is over .- Ibid.

We fear the [Binghampton] Republican imposes too hard a task upon Mr. Beecher, when it says the reverend gentleman ought to have made his antagonist sensible that slavery is a sin against the universal order of creation. After all his arguments, Mr. Mitchel would probably persist most inately in believing that it is the abolitionists who are guilty of this sin.

Order is Heaven's first law; and this confess'd, Some are, and must be, greater than the rest, More rich, more wise; but who infers from hence That such are happier, shocks all common sense.'

The fat, healthy, contented negro in Georgia is happier than your Beechers, Garrisons, Gerrit Smiths, or any of the whole tribe who are laboring so hard to make the African race miserable.-

The Tribune of Saturday contains a document purporting to be an address to the Editor of the Citizen, signed by over forty 'Irish Mechanics,' as they call themselves. It is not a very dignified way in which the Tribune carries on its abolition way in which the Tribine carries on its abolition war against us. Perhaps, however, the editors of the Tribane do not know—what we know on the first glance at this production and its signatures—that the poor devils who signed it are precisely the sort of Irishmen, out of whom the English Government alecticity. restamen, out of whom the English Government selects its 'jurors' and assassins:—Orangemen namely. We know them by their biblien! slang and by their surnames; and by their reference to the North of Iroland, can trace them at once. They have seen Mr. Mitchel, they say; very possibly; he has seen 'Sandy-Row' rioters in his day; and has labored ere now, is what they call 'Courts of Justice,' in those parts, to convict Protestant Christian cut-throats and fire-raisers, who had commomorated their Dutch Deliverer by wrecking poor Catholics' houses, and beating Catholic women and children. Generally labored in vain, however,—their fellow-Christians in the Jury-box stood by them. The ermined Orangemen on the bench charged with them like any Enniskillen dragoon at the Boyne. Very gladly we would forget those hateful scenes forever; but they have been recalled to unwilling memory by the impudence of forty fools.—Bid. selects its 'jurors' and assassins :- Orangemen

PEFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

The state of the stat

delamor over the Nebraska measure, but it don't alarm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You have threatened before, but you have never performed. You always caved in, and you will do so again. You are a mouthing, white-livered set. Of course, you will oppose the measure—we expect that; but we don't care for your opposition. You will rail, but we are used to your railing. You will hiss, but so do adders. We expect it of adders, and we expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlements of heaven into hell. They set up a how lat their discomfiture, and so will you. But their fate was sealed and so is yours. You must submit to the comfiture, and so will you. But their fate was sealed, and so is yours. You must submit to the yoke, so don't chafe. Gentlemen, we have got you in our power. You tried to drive us to the wall in 1850, but things are changed. Then, and before, you were imperious and grasping, and would not agree to run the line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific, and take all the territory north of that line.—You were greedy, and wanted more. But now you will lose the whole. You went a-wooling, and have come home deceed. Don't be so impudent as to complain. You will only be slapped in the face. Don't resist; you will only be lashed into obedience.

The Legislature of New York, of Rhode Island, of Massachusetts, the northern divines, the opponents of Nebrasha areas to the face of New York, of Rhode Island, of Massachusetts, the northern divines, the opponents of Nebrasha areas to compromise in 1820; they

MIN F. Hallett, of Boston, on 'Nebraska, and the Rights of the People in Territorial Government,' delivered at Nashua, N. H., March 3, 1854, by invitation of Democratic [11] Citizens of the County of Hillsboro':— In every struggle of principle, the federalists, whigs, free-soilers or abolitionists, whether separated or in coalition, are beaten. But they abandon an old heresy only to watch for a new issue that may be used to divide the democracy of the north from the democracy of the south, that they may conquer. Now it is Nebraska—a God-send to those men who supposed that they had got to retire from the field of political action. They feared that the subject was exhausted. The fugitive slave law and the compromise measures of 1850 had been about used up. Freesoilism had 'lost its occupation,' like poor Othello. It was waiting for something to seize upon. There happened to be an occasion for organizing a territory. Then came out, as if it were a new discovery, this old doctrine of federalism, these assumptions of undelegated powers on within the history of this country in opposition to the democracy, but had always the same birth, the same death, and the same burial. (Cheers.) It is only a little primer edition, as it were, of the Wilmot proviso. (Laughter.) The sectional party men who have no breath of life but in agitation, are shocked at agitation! They say that Senator Douglas, that President Pierce and the service of the Wilmot proviso. (Laughter.) The sectional party men who have no breath of life but in agitation, are shocked at agitation! They say that Senator Douglas, that President Pierce and provisor the make a jury that would never be able to appear and the composite extremes in conin agitation, are shocked at agitation! They say that Senator Douglas, that President Pierce and the administration, that the senate of the United States, and that the democratic party, north and south, who are sustaining this measure of self-government for Nebraska, notwithstanding their promises at the Baltimore convention, are now violently agitating slavery! These gentlemen whigs and free-soilers, who are again coalescing on the Buffalo platform, are very much distressed at the idea of having this subject agitated! But it seems to me

foam had no virtue until its waters were troubled. But remember that it was an engel that came down

Don't resist; you will only be lashed into obedience.
The Legislature of New York, of Rhode Island, of
Massachusetts, the northern divines, the opponents
of Nebraska everywhere, are merely adders whose
vocation it is to hiss; they are simply howling
devils, who shall be sent to hell.'

BRAZEN DEMAGOGUEISM.

These federalists opposed the war of 1812; they
opposed the American compromise in 1820; they
opposed the Maxican compromise in 1820; they opposed the Maxican war in 1845; then they brought
in the Wilmot proviso, and that Wilmot proviso
deceived some of the very elect; a great many
democrats stumbled over it, and for a while seem-BRAZEN DEMAGOGUEISM.

Extracts from a Speech of the Hon. [??!!] BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, of Boston, on 'Nebraska, and the
Rights of the People in Territorial Government,' deliv-

enough to make a jury that would never be able to agree among themselves about anything else—made up of twelve of the most opposite extremes in con-gress, to be handed down to future generations as the opponents of this bill.

SELECTIONS.

From the Atlas.

AN OPPICE-HOLDER ON THE STUMP.

having this subject agitated! But it seems to me that agitation is just like a bargain—it cannot be done without there are two to make it: and if these tender-hearted opponents of the Nobraska measure are so very anxious to avoid agitation, why don't they keep still, and hold their tongues! That is all they need do to put a stop to the agitation they deery.

A somewhat distinguished individual, who used to belong to you here, but who has found that New Hampshire has not a good climate for men like him; a man who has been a candidate, if he lived to the age of Methusaleh, without being elected, with the doctrines he now holds, (laughter,) once said that nothing was good or could do good unless it was agitated. Even the pool of Siloam had no virtue until its waters were troubled. But remember that it was an angel that came down. the public welfare. So ardent and consistent a believer in the infallibility of Jefferson, must sureloam had no virtue until its waters were troubled. But remember that it was an engel that came down and agitated the pool of Siloam, and not a demon in the form of black abolitionism and disunion! (Applause.) Now, if this spirit chooses to agitate, let it. We will lay the spirit before long, in Nebraska, as it was laid in the Wilmot proviso, and it will be quiet again; only you take care and lay it before the 14th of the present month, because it has once in the course of a half century, obtained an influence over you here, and you did not get rid of it for six years. I trust we shall have no reproduction of that. (Applause.)

Now, people, do you want to get rid of agitation! Do you want this principle! Do you want to leave the old slaveholding States free to take some steps of their own for emancipation, which they never can do while the abolitionists of the north assail them! If you do, then you will go against it. It is the plainest proposition in the world, and it is a practical principle, lying at the foundation of free government. If some people will use this free government to establish domestic slavery, it is a practical principle, lying at the foundation of free government. If some people will use this free government to establish domestic slavery, it is a practical principle, lying at the foundation, we know not. But, if they have that spirit of independence, that jealous and honest that political daties, by a Massachusetts office-holder, who has several thousand reasons per anaum for upholding the present slavery-agitating administration, we know not. But, if they have that spirit of independence, that jealous and honest

In 1849, Col. Charles Gordon Greene, the Naval

To the Editor of the Nation:

Dear Sir—One of the Irish exiles has replied to my words of solemn remonstrance. The abovenamed has done so, and set principle at defiance. In his paper, he has published to the world his apostacy. In hold and defiant words, he has proclaimed that it is just and honorable—lawful in the sight of God and man—to hold men and women as slaves; to buy them, and sell them, and to extract

entrance into political life. MERCENARY AND UNSCRUPULOUS, HE HAD FOUGHT FOR PAY, WHEREVER PAY WAS TO BE HAD; AND NOW LOOKED UPON THE DEXTERITY AND CUNNING HE HAD ACQUIRED IN HIS VENAL PROFESSION, AS A LEGITIMATE SOURCE OF REVENUE. About ten years since, Mr. Hallett became known as editor of the Providence Journal, a paper holding about the same rank in the Whig party of Rhode Island, as the Boston Atlas did in Massachusetts. After a few years, he left, or was dismissed from that establishment, and was soon engaged as editor of the Providence American, a Whig paper. To resuscitate his falling fortunes, Mr. Hallett came out a flaming, in tolerant, persecuting tomperance mas and culture and the support of the Providence American, a Whig paper. To resuscitate his falling fortunes, Mr. Hallett came out a flaming, in against haughty England, because she refused to

he left, or was dismissed from that establishment, and was soon engaged as editor of the Providence American, a Whig paper. To resuscitate his falling fortunes, Mr. Hallett came out a flaming, intolerant, persecuting temperance man, and called loudly upon the friends of temperance to sustain him and his paper. But it was like calling spirits from the vasty deep—they would not come. Mr. Hallett run down his humbug, and when it would no longer answer his purpose, behold—Presto! change!—out he came an anti-mason of the first water. In this new cause, he enlisted with quite as much activity and zeal as if he had really been

water. In this new cause, he callisted with quite as much activity and zeal as if he had really been influenced by general feeling and honest principle. Attracting the notice of his new coadjutors, he was soon employed to take charge of the Boston Advance to he has long toiled for THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER per week, and where he has richly earned this brief notice of his character and career.

Perceiving that his party was crumbling away, (1835) and that he would soon be left without support, it finally became necessary for Mr. Hallett to make some extraordinary movements to attain a new position, and for this, an opportunity, soon occurred. The Whigs having determined to nominate Edward Everett to succeed Gov. Davis, as Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and this determination baving become generally known, Mr. Hallett make a desperate rush to throw himself and friends into the Whig party, by calling an Anti-Masonic Convention a few weeks before that of the Whigs, and anticipating that party in the nomination of Mr. Everett. The manneuvre was executed, and greatly did Mr. Hallett rejoice in its accommand to the work of his own faithlessness to duty; what is defered as much activity and the had to keep companionship with a man so self-degraded.

There is not a native-born American citizen, I werely believe, capable of giving utterance to such anguage in favor of their 'peculiar institutions' as title prepried of their 'peculiar institutions' on the previous of their 'peculiar institutions' as title prepried of their 'peculiar institutions' on the previous of their 'peculiar institutions' on the previous of their 'peculiar institutions' as title prepried of the Command this brief notice of his character of the Command to the replace of the Command the was taken with format. I believed him to be sincere: I thought wanting: and as the penalty of his apostacy, his man will henceforward be held in dishonor.

It will be perceived that, in the reply of Mr. Mitchel to my remonstrance, he avoids the true issue between

and greatly did Mr. Hallett rejoice in its accomof his own faithlessness to duty; what is

and greatly did Mr. Hallett rejoice in its accomplishment. The Advocate was loud in Mr. Everett's praise, and zealous in his support. But it was not sincere: for when loudest in his praise, and most zealous in his support, Mr. Hallett was secretly making overtures to the friends of Mr. Morton, and offering privately to neutralize what he was daily publishing in his paper, and to give Mr. Morton the aid of his secret influence. He was notoriously up for the highest bidder in the political market, and his greatest fear was, that neither market, and his greatest fear was, that neither party would bid for him.

Mr. Everett was elected—and Mr. Hallett was vociferous for his reward. He published as many columns of figures to show that the Anti-Masons had elected him, as he has since done to show that the Democratic party has risen from six to thirty-six thousand, in consequence of his joining them.

Nor did he confine his importunities to the colis thousand, in consequence of his joining them. Nor did he confine his importunities to the columns of his paper, but seeking an interview with Governor Everett, he there pleaded in person the merit and services of himself and friends, and detection of the confine his importunities to the columns of his paper, but seeking an interview with Governor Everett, he there pleaded in person the merit and services of himself and friends, and detection of the columns of the Governor Everett, he there pleaded in person the merit and services of himself and friends, and demanded official appointments in return. He did not succeed. MR. EVERETT KNEW THE MAN—HIS LACK OF SINCERTY—HIS TREACHERY—HIS DOUBLE DEALING: HE KNEW THAT, LIKE JUDAS ISCARIOT, HE KISSED ONLY TO BETRAY; AND HE REFUSED THE DEMANDED BOON. Hallett saw that he had no more to hope from the Whigs, and that he had no other resource than to follow the advice of the elder Adams, and the example of the younger, and "turn DEMOCRAY."

From the same.

A REMINIBCENCE.

In 1849, Col. Charles Gordon Greene, the Naval

Until within the last week, no man uttered a word in disparagement of John Mitchel in my presence, (and many were the invectives I have had to withstand,) that I did not step forward as the defender of his integrity. Deeply, indeed, do I sorrow, that he has forced me into the ranks of those who In 1849, Col. Charles Gordon Greene, the Naval Officer of this port, and responsible editor of the Boston Post, was a member of the Democratic State Convention, and assented to the adoption of certain resolutions, which Benjamin Franklin Hallett prosented. These resolutions were not only passed unanimously, but were afterwards endorsed by the Post; they have, therefore, our amiable neighbor twice committed to endorsement, in the two-fold position of delegate and editor. These resolutions are somewhat in opposition to what are presumed to be the present views of that individual, or of the unbought convictions of his journal. Then that he has forced me into the ranks of those who
have insisted that he was a mere selfish demagogue.

Again, this miserable reasoner has fallen into
another error, in his attempt to shield himself by
maligning a man whom he yet designates as 'a
worthy and sincere man, but an amiable monomamaniac,' and as 'n good sort of man, though a mon-omaniac.' He finds fault with me for being a Politi-

worthy and sincere man, but an amiable monomapressumed to be the present views of that individual,
or of the unbought convictions of his journal. Then
he nobly resolved that he was 'opposed to slavery
in every form or color, and in favor of freedom and
free soil wherever man lives throughout God's heritage. What a philanthropist the Colonel was
then, to be sure! Then, too, he not only resolved
that he was 'opposed to the extension of slavery to
free territories,' but he went still further—he was
'in favor of the exercise of all constitutional means to
restrict it to the local laws of the Sates.' Such
was the editor of the Post in 1849. How is he now!
Instead of opposing the introduction of slavery into
territories now free, he even seeks to violate
as solemn compact, that it may be let loose over the
immense domain of Nebraska.

From the Dublin Nation.

JAMES HAUGHTON AND JOHN MITCHEL.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

I remain very truly, yours, JAMES HAUGHTON.

P.S.—I hope Editors who have published Mr. Mitchel's calumnies will give their readers my refutation of them.

J. H. 35 Eccles street, 6th February, 1854.

We publish a letter from Mr. Haughton, in reply to Mr. Mitchel, whose attack upon him was entirely unprovoked and entirely unjustifiable. Mr. Haughton was among the earliest Seceders, and an active member of the Confederation till his Peace principles, which were well known beforehand, induced him to retire. A deputation from the Council, of whom Mr. Mitchel was one, urged him to return; and he has certainly done nothing in publie or private, since that time, to alter their opin-ion of him. It was in his house the movement for the liberation of the State Prisoners (on which the liberation of the State Prisoners (on which Smith O'Brien commented in so noble and characteristic a manner) commenced; and he had previously taken the chair at a public meeting to protest against the ill-treatment of O'Brien in Maria Island. It is hard to conceive a man better entitled to the consideration of a Seceder of '46, or a Prisoner of '48.—Dublin Nation, Feb. 11.

The 'Banner of Ulster,' with all the rancor of a renegade, assails The Nation on the ground of Mr. Mitchel's defence of slavery, as if we were a party to it. We are not a party to it, we utterly repudiate and abjure it; and we know not a single man among the founders of the Irish Confederation who shared or who shares his opinions. They will need, we apprehend, to say as much for themselves, sooner or later, for the American papers contain the most angry and damaging comments on the the most angry and damaging comments on the Irish race and the Irish cause. Even the Hon. Horace Greeley, a member of the Irish Directory of '48, and the only American of his station who attended the late dinner to Mr. Mitchel, holds all the Exiles accountable for the sentiments of one, and predicts the rain of Irish hopes on the strength of it. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—brother to the writer of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' though his feelings are strong on the subject, is more just and considerate. He says—

"We do not believe that Dillon and O'Gorman, O'-Brien and hosts of memorable others, are so sordid and so selfish in their conception of human rights and lib-erty as to take for their motto, "My liberty everything; man's liberty nothing."

On Mr. Mitchel's declaration, however, he is un-

The Irish at home understand thoroughly that it does not become refugees to turn agitators against the institutions of the country which gave them shelter: but the buying and selling of slaves, the scourging them, the separating families at the will of their master, and the frightful immorality of the system, are as much detested in Ireland as in New England.—*Ibid*.

JOHN MITCHEL CHALLENGED.

George L. Lloyd, a colored man of Peterboro', in New York, says the Buffalo Express, has challenged John Mitchel, not to mortal combat, but to a public defence, in debate, of his position, that it is not a crime or a wrong, or even a peccadillo to hold slaves, to buy slaves, to sell slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flogging or other needful coercion. Lloyd affirms that it is a crime, and a wrong, &c., and takes Mitchel at his word, when he says that he will not be silent when occasion calls for a speech, and makes tender of a challenge in the following terms:

lowing terms:

'I, the said George L. Lloyd, a native of Nubla, Africa, challenge you, John Mitchel, a native of Ireland, to meet me in the City of Boston, on the first Monday in the month of April, 1854, in a public debate between you and myself, before the thirteen first officers of the city of Boston, which gentlemen shall decide by the weight of the argument produced by Mr. Lloyd, that it is a crime, &c., &c., or by Mr. Mitchel's argument, that it is not a crime, &c., &c. I, the said Mr. Lloyd, will secure the use of the most commodious hall in the city at my own expense, and in case your honor accepts this challenge, I will forward you a free pass from New York to Boston and back. Now, Sir, if you can make your word good and keep silent, very well; if not, come on, John Mitchel, and a pillow of adders under his head who first backs out!'

who first backsout:

We do not see but that Mr. Mitchel is likely to find employment in his own peculiar line. He voluntarily opened the door for the discussion, to which he is challenged by this son of Nubia, and cannot honorably decline it. Certainly, not on the score of personal character or national birth; for Lloyd does not exhibit less assumption, self-conceived alloyd the self-conceived and character or control of the self-conceived and character of the self-conceived and self-Lloyd does not exhibit less assumption, self-conceit and pluck than his adversary, and can claim nativity in a country whose people, under a proper culture, could develop more John Mitchels in intellect, (not in principle, we trust,) than Ireland herself. Will John carry the war into Africa, or will be back down! We shall see.—Cleveland Democrat.

From the New York Tribune. IRISH MECHANICS AND JOHN MITCHEL

[We had not designed any further extended dis-cussion of Mr. John Mitchel's fondness for slavery; but do not think proper to refuse the request to publish the following letter from a highly respectable body of his countrymen.]—Ed. Tribune.

JOHN MITCHEL-SIR: The subscribers to this letter were all natives of the same country as yourself; many of us heard your eloquent appeals at Belfast in favor of the Repeal of the Union with England; all admired the earnest zeal you display-ed in the cause of liberty. All of us felt a deep and abiding interest in your case, while you were ander trial, and sympathized most sincerely with you during your exile from your native country and your confinement in a distant land. We be-lieved that you were a true-hearted and a genuine friend and advocate of the freedom of the whole human race. When we were informed that you had made your escape from Australia, our hearts all fairly leaped with joy, and surely none in this broad land more cordially approved the triumphant welcome accorded to you by the almost unanimous voice of the American people. We all rejoiced to believe that another true and eloquent friend to liberty, to universal freedom, was added to our number. We rejoiced in the belief that Ireland had sent abroad an apostle of universal emancipation at least as sincere, earnest and disinterested, if not so eloquent, as the noble orator of Hungary, As Irishmen we were proud of you. Ireland had sent her Montgomery and many other gallant, trustworthy men to lead, and thousands of equally gallant, though more humble men, to fight the bat-tles of America in her struggle for liberty and independence, and we hoped that you were to be the modern and more successful Montgomery of the great effort to establish and maintain the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. We had flattered ourselves with the hope that you were to become an active and sealous friend of the Constitution of the Co tion of these United States, which was adopted to 'establish justice' and 'promote the general wel-fare.' Certainly, we never dreamed that a man who had declaimed so earnestly against the weight of the little finger of the British government, should speak lightly much less approvingly, of the crushing weight of American Slavery. Judgo, then, of our surprise, our mortification and disgust, when we heard that you had become the apologist of American Slavery, that accursed system which converts men made in God's image into chattels, articles of merchandize. You have declaimed long, and well, too against the exactions of the British government, too, gainst the exactions of the British government, and yet, Sir, permit us to say that that government has never chattelized man. You, Sir, were brought up from childhood to manhood under that government; there you received an education, could read could contract marriage with the woman of your choice, a marriage which would be sacred and inviolable in the eye of the law, could protect and educate the children of your love, fear-less of any separation from them, and undisturbed by the crack of the whip of any brutal overseer.— There no master and slave trader could chaffer and higgle about the price of the wife or the children you loved.

you loved.

It is true, Ireland was oppressed by taxation and unequal laws; but the wife of your bosom, the children of your love, were secure to you. The very law which pressed so heavy upon you pecuniarily, sanctified and protected those objects dearer to every good man than all other earthly objects.

You, however, were not content with the protection there effected your your world stricts to

tion there afforded you; you would agitate for a repeal of the union which gave birth to such legis-lation, and for this agitation, we have no thought

At length, however, you reach America-the land where more than three millions of human beings are held and owned, just as cattle and horses ar owned, where the marriage ties and parental relations of those unfortunate beings have not the strength of cob-webs against the will of a greedy or needy master. In Ireland, taxation leaves to the people little more than sufficient for a comfortable support of the family and the education of the children. In America, every hour of the life of the slave is at the nod and beck of his owner, and that slave may toil from childhood to old age, and then not have a coat or a hat which he can call his own. Yet even this, had as it is, and worse as it is than what you complained of and so eloquently denounced in Ireland, is by no means the darkest feature of the American slave system. The unfortunate American slave, while he is wearing out, year after year, his life in daily toil, may have the wife of his affections torn from him and consigned to a speedy death in a distant cotton-field or sugar plantation; while the children of his love are annually, after the other, sold to the slave-trader, to

after the other, sold to the slave-trader, to be scattered over the broad territory extending from Chesapeake Bay to the borders of Mexico.

Yet, John Mitchel, it is for the system producing such results that you apologize; it is a plantation in Alabama, thus supplied with stout, hearty negroes, that you wish to possess!

Some persons, Mr. Mitchel, have supposed that the British government were anxious to get rid of you and secretic compliced at your except. ou, and secretly connived at your escape shall, now, express no opinion on that subject. But certainly it would be a most deep and Machiavellian stroke of policy on the part of the British Ministry stroke of policy on the part of the Dritish Milinsty to permit you to escape and come to America, upon condition that you would become the apologist of American slavery. Suppose some of your friends in Ireland should again attempt to agitate, how easily could the ministerial papers confound and silence them by reminding the people of the renown-ed patriot John Mitchel, who so bitterly condemn-

scorn that we now feel toward that man of who

Thomas Mateer

Gabriel Barr Wm. Clendining David A. Grier

George Leech Robert Flemming

John Robb Wm. C. McMaster

Joseph McMaster Joseph Allen Henry McGeary

John Henon James Marshall James Cassidy Wm. M. Marshall

Thomas Davison James Thompson Thomas Dickson William Dickson.

WANTED, A PRESENT OF SLAVES. The fire-cate

NANTEN,
JOHN MITCHEL, it seems, advocates slavery in ma
New York paper. Anxious to receive a present,
he wishes 'that he was owner of a plantation of
negroes in Alabama.' All in good time. He has
not yet got the plantation, but one of the BEECHERS
(Mrs. Srowe's brother) has, in a scourging letter,
(Mrs. Srowe's brother) has, in a scourging letter,

with.—Punch, Feb. 11.

supplied the 'patriot' with the lash, an inseparable element of slavery,-

James Lowry Rob't Crother

conduct we were once so proud.

James McMaster

John Thompson

Thos. Mitchell Jos. McConnell

John A. Reid

John Mateer William Boston Arthur Walker

Robert Palmer

John Taggart James H. McClelland

John B. Sanderson

ed the British Government, and then apologized for American Slavery! What reply could your friends American Statery:
fnake! Would they not be confounded! What
would Daniel O'Connell, that great man, say of
word he now alive! What would your late conduct, were he now alive? What would the hundreds of Irishmen who heard your denun-ciations of the English government have said, had you interposed some apologies for American Slavery, and some earnest prayers for a plantation in Alabama, stocked with fat, hearty negroes? They would, at least, have concluded that Curran's Genius of Universal Emancipation had departed from you, and that some miscalculation, as gross as it was buse and selfish, had misled you. We trust that you will soon discover that your 'base bowing of the knee' and kissing the foot of 'the dark spirit of Slavery' was as stupid as it was base, us have leisure to repent of a course which has not only injured you pecuniarily, but degraded you even in the estimation of a large portion of the slaveholders. You will not be the first to learn the

painful lesson, that the treason may be loved and the traitor scorned. We have no apology to offer the traitor scorned. We approved your course for our plain speaking. We approved your course in Ireland, sympathized with your sufferings in Australia, rejoiced at your escape and arrival in America, and now kick at and scorn your aposvested in human bones and sinews. Had Kossuth been guilty of the baseness of pologizing for American Slavery, Austria would ave held a jubilee over his apostacy, and he would

SELP-GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY. have rapidly sunk to that low level which you are fast approaching. The noble-hearted, high-souled Germans would have shaken him off with the same

'It is too late! The day of the people has come, and the dwellers in every new Territory will have the right of self-government."—Ohio Statesman.

As must be evident to all, when it is remembered that Mr. Chase obtained in the Senate but ten votes for an amendment providing that the Governor. Secretary, members of Council, and Judges of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, should be chosen by the people thereaf, instead of being appointed by the President! O, yes—three cheers for the Nebraska Bill, which strips the people of the Territories of the rights of self-government! Hurra for Douglas, who voted to deny them the right to elect their own Executive officers and Judges! Who be there is one executive officers and Judges! Who be there is one executive officers and Judges! Who be there is one executive officers and Judges! Who be there is one executive officers and Judges! Who be there is not a particle of truth in the allest the executive of Ropolla Systemic Syst their own Executive officers and Judges! Who now can deny that the era of Popular Sovereignty is upon us, that 'the dwellers in every new Territory must, shall, and will, have the right of self-government'?—Ibid.

From the Ohio A. S. Bugle. JUDAS-HIS PRICE PAID.

duced to present to you the enclosed 'thirty pieces

The CHEAT OP NON-INTERVENTION.

The pretence that the bill which has just been passed in the United States Senate, allows the inhabitants of the new territories to govern themselves, is utterly groundless. It is, in fact, simply (if no office of emolument be proferred you.) for selves, is utterly groundless. It is, in fact, simply a falsehood.

A people which governs itself chooses and frames its own form of government. In the present case, it is Congress which dictates the form of government under which the inhabitants of Nebraska are ment under which the inhabitants of Nebraska are to live. It is Congress which imposes the constitution upon them, and whether they are pleased with it or not, they cannot change it; the federal government does not permit them to do so. If the State of New York were obliged to receive its constitution from the federal government, without the power to alter it at pleasure, we should hardly admit that we enjoyed the privilege of governing ourselves.

(if no office of emolument be proferred you,) for this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to east this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, and liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, for this attempt to cast this betrayal of liberty, lower and helpless fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, sons and daughters, accused of no infraction of religious o

A community in the exercise of self-government elects its own Governor. In the case of Nebraska, the Governor is to be appointed by the President of the United States. The people of the territory may make certain ordinances, but they cannot execute them. The President sends them a man to execute them—a man vested with the appointment of all the subordinate executive agents. If that man does not choose to carry into effect the ordinate executive agents.

Signed by 103 ladies.
Alliance, March 1st, 1854.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE CHEAT OF NON-INTERVENTION.

ded and applied by judges who are the crea-

expounded and applied by judges who are the creatures of the federal government. If the territorial legislature should pass any law prejudicial to the interests of slavery, the judges, who will represent the administration at Washington, may annul it.

Those who govern themselves, create their own

legislature. The Nebraska bill assigns a part of

ercise the right of suffrage. In the territories, the practice has hitherto been to allow all the inhabi-

ants to vote as soon as they have fixed themselves

in the country, without requiring any process of naturalization. In that way, Michigan, Iowa and

where the inhabitants were few, and where in man

neighborhoods, the sole inhabitants were recently

are frequent in these days among politicians, but the assertion that the Nebraska bill leaves the peo-

ple of the territories at liberty to govern themselve

From the National Era.

RESPECT FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Senators from New Hampshire, Connecticut

New Jersey, Michigan. Pennsylvania, and Indiana, who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compro-

mise, are professed Democrats. Democracy is the government of the People by the People. Its essential element is, respect for the rights and opin-

grossest and most shameless character.

and frame their own institutions, is a hoax of the

as contrary to the constitution.

THE CLERGY AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL

The Clergy of New York and its vicinity have a length spoken out against the Nebraska iniquity. The man does not choose to carry into enect the peo-nances made by the territorial legislature, the peo-ple of the territory cannot compel him, cannot ple of the territory cannot compel him, cannot consent against the half-finished atrocity at Washing-consent against the half-finished atrocity at Washing-

ple of the territory cannot compel him, cannot punish him, cannot remove him; he is not responble to them ; he is responsible only to the feder- ton. These signatures represent many thousands of men and women, likewise the most conservative and moderate classes of the community. Let apostates to A people which governs itself appoints, either directly or indirectly, the judges who sit in its courts and administer its laws. Its judges are not Freedom, and those who would sacrifice Liberty to the sent to it from without. But, in the present case, Mr. Douglas's bill provides that the judges shall be appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Whatever ordinan-ces are passed by the territorial legislature will be Moloch of Slavery, read and tremble !

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled :

The undersigned, clergymen of various denomi-ations in the city of New York and vicinity, desire respectfully and earnestly to remonstrate against the bill for the organization of new territories, now before Congress, allowing the ietroduction of Slavery into a region consecrated to freedom by the plighted faith of the nation, in long standing and irrepealable' enactments, and by the divine and

the legislative power to an agent of the President—to the Governor whom he shall appoint. It matural claims of religion and of liberty.

We remonstrate on the ground that the parties whose rights and interests are, and are to be, afgives the Governor a right to send back to the territorial legislature, with his veto, any bill passed by a majority,—which can then only become a law by a vote of two thirds of both houses. The whose rights and interests are, and are to be, affected, cannot be restored to the position of equality occupied by them respectively before the enactments solemnly established in 1820. The security for freedom then given to the one party, cannot be taken away without the grossest violation of justices. law by a vote of two thirds of both houses. The course of legislation is thus obstructed by the agency of a power without the territory.

Again, no people can be said to govern itself which has not the power to prescribe who shall extice, good faith and law.

remonstrate, because the deliberate and un ecessary extension of the evils of Slavery would e positive guilt, and, as committed by Congress, be positive guilt, and, as committed by Congress, the guilt of the whole country, and not of any par-ticular State alone; and we feel bound to protest, in the name of religion and humanity, against such egislation. The responsibility of determining the prevailing

Wisconsin were settled. Every man, whether from Ireland, England, Germany, Norway or France, was allowed a voice in the territorial elections. The responsibility of determining the prevailing institutions of future generations of many millions of immortal beings is inconceivably great and solemn. We remonstrate against preparing the way, or providing the means, of establishing Slavery as This was a reasonable arrangement, in a country m Europe. Douglas's bill disfranchises all this part of the radical and organic life of a vast fulass of men, and puts them on a level, so far as re empire in our land. their political rights are concerned, with the slaves We remonstrate against such a procedure, as

their political rights are concerned, with the slaves exported from Arkansas and Missouri. There will, in all probability, be settlements in Nebraska, with two or three planters from those states, and a considerable population of recent emigrants from Europe, who have not been long enough in the We remonstrate against such a procedure, as tending to produce alienation of feeling between different sections of our beloved country, great agitation and perilous dissension, and exposing us to the righteous judgment of Almighty God.

[Signed by Bishop Wainwright, Rev. Drs. Stepher try to become naturalized citizens of the United States. The two or three planters will elect members to the legislature, and this class will con-H. Tyng, G. T. Bedell, Henry Anthon, and 148 other clergyman, of various denominations.] trol the legislation of the state. In this respect, the bill before Congress allows the inhabitants a

How far the sentiments of the North have anged in respect to dough facery it is easy to per

the one before congress anows the financialists afar less share in the government of the territories than was permitted by the former laws.

What did Mr. Cass mean when he said that the passage of this bill was the triumph of squatter sovereignty? It puts the squatter of foreign birth 1. The merchants of New York were the first to protest against the Nebraska bill.

2. Then the mechanics. the Celt, the Teuton—on a level with the African. Its effect will, of course, be to exclude the white emigrant, and to Africanize Nebraska.

3. Then the clergy.
In fact, the protest is universal, except with handful of employés of the Government, or of shab-by expectants of office, who would sell not only Nobracka but 99-100ths of all mankind into Slavery With what face can these men talk of non-intervention by the federal government, when the federal government appoints the Executive, appoints ral government appoints the Executive, appoints the Judiciary, and appoints an agent to interfere with the legislative power! Dishonest pretences for thirty pieces of silver. In addition to these classes, the bill is also supported by the Journal of Commerce and The Herald.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, MARCH 17, 1854.

THE VOICE OF THE RELIGIOUS COM-

MUNITY. More than three thousand clergymen of all denomiservice in the cause of Democracy; but by their vote in the Senate, they have dishonored it. Professing devotion to the principle of Popular Severeignty, they have violated it; and the doctrine of

binding force of Legislative Instructions, they breathes a high moral tone, which will be responded to The New Hampshire Legislature, as we showed the other day, at five successive annual sessions, passed resolutions, instructing their Senators to vote for the principle and policy of positive Congressional enactment against Slavery in Free Tergressional enactment against by a vast majority of the people. We give it below :

gressional enactment against Slavery in Free Territory. These resolutions are unrepealed, and yet Messrs. Norris and Williams have just voted to repeal positive Congressional enactment against Slavery in the Free Territory of Nebraska, defying and affronting the Legislature and people of their State. Similar resolves stand on the journals of the Legislatures of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Indiana, passed during the controversies of 1848 and 1850. No attempt has ever been made to repeal them—no legislative action has ever superseded them—and yet, Senators Pettit, Cass, Stuart, Brodhead, Thompson and Toucey have just voted for the abrogation of the

Pettit, Cass, Stuart, Brodhead, Thompson and Toucey have just voted for the abrogation of the very policy those resolutions insist upon and the

policy those resolutions insist upon; and the luct of Mr. Toucey is rendered still more offensive, by the fact that recent State Conventions of both the old parties in his State have protested sive, by the fact that recent State Conventions of both the old parties in his State have protested against the abrogation of this policy.

This is Democratic regard for the right of Instruction! This is Democratic reverence for Popular Sovereignty!! Ah!—there is a Power in that Senate, mightier with those Senators than the will of the Legislatures or people of the States they represent. It is the Political and Pecuniary Power, represented by twelve handred millions of dolors. telegraphic account of the affair. Thank God for this new development of the Satanic spirit of Slavery ! With renewed energy we raise the cry, 'No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or politically ! '

Mr. Douglas called for it to be read. He said it was not respectful to the Senate, and he desired to say a word upon it. He then, in very strong language, condemned the statements of the memorial, pronouncing them atrocious slanders, &c. He wished to call the attention of the Senate to the memorial. 'It is,' he said, 'presented to the Senpreachers of the trosper. It has been ded that there is not a particle of truth in the allegation of a breach of confidence. It has been demonstrated so clearly that there is no excuse for the property of t monstrated so clearly that there is no excuse for any man in the community who believes it any longer; yethere wefind that a large body of preachers, perhaps three thousand, following the lead of a circular calculated to deceive and mislead the pub-lic, have here come forward with an atrocious false-The ladies of our neighboring viilage of Alliance, have forwarded to Stephen A. Douglas the following letter accompanied with thirty pieces of silver-bright new three cent pieces. He has now only to go out and hang himself, and the parallel between him and his prototype will be complete.

To Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois:

We the undersigned, wives, mothers and daughters of Stark Co., Ohio, feeling grateful that our boasted 'land of the free and home of the brave' is yet so, free that WHITE husbands, sons and brothers can yet enjoy their own liberty, are in-

whether our action involves moral turnitude, whethwhether our action involves moral turpitude, whether it involves a subversion of morals, whether it subjects us to the judgment of the Almighty, as are these political preachers who do not understand the question. It is evident that these men know not what they are talking about. It is evident that they ought to be rebuked and required to confine themselves to their vocation, instead of neglecting their holy religious and violating its sagged principle. their holy religion, and violating its sacred princi ciples, and truth and honor, by getting up a document here which is offensive, and which no

gentleman can endorse without violating all the rules of courtesy, propriety and honor. Mr. Dou-glas spoke much further to similar affect.

told the Senate that the passage of the bill would lead to excitement and agitation. It was then denied by Senators, but this memorial, signed by the 3000 ministers of the living God, was evidence.

The invited guests numbered twenty-five, a majority of whether the excursion justines so

Mr. Houston again defended it.
Mr. Everett said that it was due to the Senate t on the Secretary's table, where it now laid. A and most incidental manner. is on the Secretary's table, where it now init. At the start, he says—'It was agreed that prayers table. He had not read it at that time, nor did he should be attended every evening at 9 o'clock, and

Mr. Pettit spoke in severe terms of the clergymen who signed the memorial, and proposed that it be referred to the Rev. Henry Slicer, Chaplain of the Senate, with instructions to inquire and report whether the Nebraska bill was a violation of the cr. I may say that. laws of God, and whether the Senate was in danlaws of God, and whether the Senate was in danger of provoking the judgment of Heaven by passing it. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Douglas, Pettit, Houston, and Seward; the latter defending the memorialists at some length.

Mr. Badger replied to Mr. Seward, and moved to lay the subject on the table. Agreed to.

Correction. The Editor of the Commonwealth, in a late number of that paper, declared that our friend Joseph Barker, in saying, in the Liberator of Feb. 24th, that Mr. Spooner's note to the Commonwealth had been 'rejected,' stated what was 'entirely untrue.' The mistake, however, was one which Mr. Barker very naturally fell into from the circumstances, and the casual nature of his conversation, on that point, with Mr.

written and intended for the Liberator of the week beright in the Commonwealth of the next morning. By 'Fine fellows,' to be 'food for powder'! some mishap, we did not see the Commonwealth of the some mishap, we did not see the Commonwealth of the next morning; and not knowing that the Editor had ister in S., it is chronicled—'He certainly was the from any such suspicion.

him. If every disappointed applicant for medical ra, and as long as they remained in town.'

Among the speakers were Wendell Phillips, Dr. Chan-Among the speakers were wended running, Dr. vanderbilt and his facut. Into it so characteristic ning, Mrs. C. S. Brown, W. L. Garrison and Rev. F. W. Holland, in favor of the abolition of the death pen-alty; and Dr. Lyman Beecher, and a gentleman by the alty; and Dr. Lyman Beecher, and a gentleman by the name of Rice, in behalf of the gallows. The speech of Mr. Phillips, at the second hearing, on Monday afternoon last, was particularly able, and distinguished by all that fervor of spirit and force of argument which render his speeches on moral questions so effective and convincing. He clearly demonstrated that the effort in favor of the abrogation of the death penalty sprang, not from a 'morbid sympathy' for the criminal, but from the desire to afford a better safeguard to society against the crime. We should be glad to give a summary of his the crime. We should be glad to give a summary of his Next, we are informed that 'Mr. Vanderbilt and som

clear and convincing argument to show the indisputa- moralizing. Whatever turns up is acceptable clear and convincing a guaranteed and obtain for At Cronstadt, he says—' We found the town without array of facts which rendered the lecturer's position with its ships, impressed us most favorably. The necessity that she should enjoy that right. A strong wish was expressed by many that Mrs. Niehols would, wish was expressed by many that ours at a not distant day, repeat her lectures in this city.

M.

and Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill.

satisfactory Letter, on a subject of universal curlosity—
to wit, the Spiritual Manifestations. Whatever comes from ten to fifteen years of age, who were military ca from the pen of Mr. Newton is marked by rare skill in dets. 'Some of the little fellows, who had green uni composition, decided logical ability, and a most praise- forms, were made to look ridiculous by large cocket

our gifted correspondent 'CARRIE,' of Barre.

A CLERICAL TOURIST.

HE CRUISE OF THE STEAM YACHT NORTH STAR; Narrative of the Excursion of Mr. Vanderbilt's Party to England, Russia, Denmark, France, Spain, Italy, Malta, Turkey, Madeira, &c. By the Rev. John Overton Choules, D. D., Author of the 'History of Missions,' 'Young Americans Abroad,' &c. Boston Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington Street. 1854.

The building of a Steam Yacht, of large dimen ns, (2500 tons burthen,) and at great cost, by Mr. VANDERBILT, to enable him to take his family, and glas spoke much further to similar affect.

Mr. Houston defended the memorial. He saw nothing infernal or monstrous in it. Nothing that offered any indignity to the Senate. The memorialists charged that the Nebraska bill was a violation of the national faith. He had made the same that the debate, and had proved it. He then wisely expended; but whether the exemption pastified so wisely expended; but whether the exemption pastified so

that the people were deeply moved.

Mr. Mason was in favor of the right of petition, and hoped never to see the day when this would be denied in the Senate. But this memorial was of a character that did not entitle it to any favor from Senators. Its language was not respectful, and he moved that it be not received.

Or. Choules is one of your free-and-easy clergymen, who seem to have mistaken their vocation, and to be on the very best terms with themselves, the world, and all that is therein—jovial, gustatory, facile, good-natured, epicurean, and amusingly egotistical. His book is oved that it be not received.

Messrs. Butler and Adums also opposed its remerely a narration of the good things eaten and drunk, the honors paid and received, the places visited, the curiosities seen,-without a single moral reflection, or that he should explain his connection with the petition. He was called from his seat, a few moments before he presented the memorial, to the door of the before he presented the memorial, to the door of the Senate, where he was requested by a gentleman to take charge of the memorial, and to present it to the Senate. The gentleman who had brought it was introduced to him as a most respectable gentleman of the clerical profession. That gentleman tequested him to present it to the Senate. The memorial was volumynous; he called one of the Senate attendants, and told him to carry it and lay it on the Secretary's table, where it row laid.

linois. He thought this explanation of his connection with it ought to be made, as the memorial was it affords me great pleasure to record, that nearly all considered offensive by the Senator from Illinois and others, to the Senate. He thought the memorial ought to be received, and that it was wrong to rial ought to be received, and that it was wrong to ascribe to its authors unworthy feelings and monouncement as to these mechanical performances, all signs of moral or religious feeling disappear for the re-

Next we have a puff to the following effect :-

'In relation to the style of living on board the steam er, I may say that, with all our knowledge of the splendid accommodations of the ship when we com-menced our voyage, yet I think none of the party ex-pected the *luxurious fare* with which we were proided. I hazard no contradiction from any of my m tried. I nazari no contradiction-from any of my mess-mates, when I say that, on our voyage from New York to Southampton, our table was equal to that of any ho-tel in America, and the desserts rivalled in richness and variety any thing that I have witnessed in the As-tor, Metropolitan or St. Nicholas.'

Shades of the Apostles! what a theme for clerica boasting! After this, the 'grace,' and 'prayers,' and Sabbath-day services,' must have been extremely edifying, and highly preservative both in an unctuous and Arriving at Southampton, he remarks-' A steam

frigate came into the dock to receive a part of a reginent bound to a foreign port. The soldiers, as they marched along, looked like fine fellows, and many o them had their wives to embark with them.' The rator, was the result of a mistake. The notice was words we have made emphatic are the sole commentary fore, when it was expected the matter would be set the gospel, and inherently demoralizing and brutal. passed upon a profession utterly opposed to the spirit of

expressed his satisfaction of Mr. Barker's innocence of any intention to misrepresent him, we felt it right to insert the notice, by way of vindicating Mr. Barker they had ever seen.' That throws the soldiers into the shade-the 'church militant' takes the palm.

· Ma. Sunderland. We have hesitated about publish-ing 'A Plain Statement,' on the last page, because of St. James's Hotel, in Jermyn-street, and found good its personal character; but as the complainant says he accommodations. Two or three noblemen reside in this was induced to try the professional skill of Mr. Sunder-hotel; and one, Lord Blayney, has made it his city resland, in consequence of seeing Mr. S.'s advertisement idence for many years.' Only think of that! Gen in the Liberator, and as he appends his name to his article, we have concluded to let him be heard—leaving business with Mr. Woodman, the prince of tailors, and it optional with Mr. S. to take such notice of it as he Forr, the best shoemaker in Paris, we took the train of may think proper, through the same medium. From cars for Rouen,' &c. The Dr. laments that he could his own showing, the complainant has long been labor-see the town of Cintra only at a distance, inasmuch as ing under a desperate chronic disease, which, probably, he desired to meet with a friend, whose society on a is immedicable; at any rate, he says Mr. S. prescribed former voyage had given him so much pleasure— the for him nothing new, and recommended nothing more Honorable Mr. Haddock, who represented the United potent than water porridge, (better that than some poi- States at the court of Portugal.' Again, speaking of sonous drug,) exacting money therefor, which he had Mr. George Peabody, the American banker in London. arned with great anguish of mind and body, and keep- he says- Mr. P. proffered Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbill ing it after he had sent back the prescriptions given to and ladies the use of his boxes that evening at the opetreatment (whether of the old or new school) should regiven by 'our minister at the Court of London,' we are sort to our columns to record their disappointed hopes told that "the party was a very fashionable one," and and feelings, we should not be able to find room for any that 'the display of diamonds was very brilliant.' How very remarkable! And how exactly comporting with THE DEATH PENALTY. There have been two hearings gospel simplicity! Again—the Doctor is eareful to before the Legislative Committee on Capital Punish- print the card of invitation which he and Mrs. C. rebefore the Legislative Committee on Capital Punishment, at the State House, within a few days past.

Among the speakers were Wendell Phillips. Dr. Chan.

More the speakers were Wendell Phillips. Dr. Chan.

speech, but our columns are already crowded to over- of the gentlemen attended the Ascot races,' but no hint is given as to the demoralizing tendency of such races or of such an example. Surely, they bear very little LECTURES ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS. Mrs. C. I. H. NICH- affinity to 'the Christian race.' On p. 258, the Rev. ors, of Brattleboro', gave two lectures at the Meionaon Dr. says- We had the good fortune (!) to reach Malin this city, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, of ta on St. Roch's day, the 16th of August, on which day last week, on Woman's Rights. The first lecture was the annual races occur, and were advised by Mr. Wir well attended,—the second, owing doubtless to the very throp to be present. . . The donkeys ran well under unpropitious weather, not so well. The lectures were severe whipping, and the horses made fair speed. There highly interesting. The second, especially, was a very were many priests present.' The Dr. is never given to

herself the right to vote. This was supported by an any particular charm; but the arsenal and havy-yard, mpregnable. The speaker's manner was natural and is as fine-looking as could be desired.' Remember, the egnable. The speaker's and spirited. It as fine-towing as tours of the Prince of eulogist professes to be an ambassador of the Prince of Some, who came only from curiosity to know what a Peace, and a disciple of Him who came to save men's Some, who came only from currously to have men a woman would say, declared themselves perfectly conlives, not to destroy them, and whose command it was, woman would say, declared themselves periodicy countries in the lives, not to destroy them, and whose command it was vinced of Woman's right to vote, and of the absolute

At Peterhoff, he remarks-' Just as we were talking the band struck up a very solemn air ; all hats were off instantly, and a death-like silence, for a few moments ANSWER TO CHARGES OF BELIEF IN MODERN REVELA- pervaded the vast assemblage. It was the evening TIONS, &c., given before the Edwards Congregational prayer, [mummery,] and is observed by the military (! Church, Boston, by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Newton; with great solemnity. I have not often observed embracing, also, a Message to the Church from its more devotional (*) observance than that which I was late Pastor; the Withdrawal from membership; and so happy as to witness on that occasion '!! How the subsequent Discussion before the Church. Bos-ton: Published by A. E. Newton, 5 Washington st., Christian rebuke for its hollowness and shocking incon gruity, is made the occasion to bestow a religious com This is an extremely interesting, well-written and mendation!

hats.' The Dr. appears to have seen nothing wrong i the training of 'the little fellows' for such a murde The excellent poetical effusion in our last paper, ous purpose ; though a distinguished British officer could entitled 'Martyrs,' should have had the signature of once frankly say to his associates, 'Gentlemen, it must be confessed that ours is a damuable profession !'

At the Hotel des Princes, " we were shown into a m. perb parlor, and immediately the waiters spread a to ble, and placed on it bread, butter, anchovies, caviare, claret, sherry, brandy, ice, and cakes, in variety. This excellent lunch was very seasonable, as it was now twelve o'clock, and the day intensely hot.' Clare sherry and brandy, to reduce the physical temperatura

on a hot day! The Doctor has net, apparently, ever heard of the temperance cause; cr, if he has, shora himself to be spiritedly defiant of it. On another occa. sion he is careful to state- ' We had an excellent dinner furnished at a short notice, which was fourteen rubba for thirteen persons, inclusive of good claret. another time, 'a few of us partook of an elegent lunch which we shall often think of with pleasure.' Mrs. T and I quietly retraced our steps, and found the comfort of a good dinner, no mean restorative of wearled nature.' The Dr's alimentiveness is never in active. 'The smallest favors,' in the line of good ear. ing, 'thankfully received,' either with or without

On visiting St. Petersburg,-

'The room containing the diamonds and regalia en cited the interest of all in our party; and on no consideration (!) would we have been deprived of the pleasured seeing this unrivalled collection of treasures. diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, why, the full of them! The imperial crown pleased me better than any diadem I have seen is the regalia of other full of them ! The

And this from a moral and religious teacher, fresh from democratic America and evangelical New England What an occasion to denounce despotic avaric and to exhibit the childish and criminal felly of thu heaping up useless treasures merely to be gazed at, while the masses are suffering for daily bread! But the Dr was delighted, not saddened, by what he saw.

He gravely records the fact, that at the shrine in the Kesan cathedral, 'old Kutuzoff performed his solema act of worship, (!) before he took command of the ac. my in 1812. This church is adorned with military trophies in great plenty.' No comment is made une such a mockery of all that is sacred

Next, 'we had the honor to welcome ' to the quarter, deck of the North Star, 'the Grand Duchess of Older burgh, the niece of the Czar, and her family, in charm of Field-marshal Toltog. The Dr. thinks, that, the yond all doubt, she is a decidedly Christian character'whether it was because she inquired after that lick spittle of Hunkerism, Slavery and Autocracy, the very dear friend, good Dr. Baird, of New York, or fr some other reason, we are not informed. 'The duches, at leaving, he adds, begged me, if ever I re-visited & Petersburg, to report myself at once at her palace

On a subsequent occasion, ' refreshments rebrought to the company, and the band played Hail Co. lumbia, God save the Queen, and the Emperor's March! The Dr. left Russia " with exalted opinions of the wigdom and patriotism (!) of the Emperor,' and express great regret at 'not having seen the great and good man '! In another place, he speaks of 'the many act which adorned the official career of that pure patriot (and enlightened statesman, (!) Millard Filling signer of the Fugitive Slave Bill, without whose signature, it could never have become a law. And yet the Dr. makes some pretensions as an anti-slavery mag, He is altogether too facile. To borrow the language which he puts into the mouth of a son of the Emerald Isle, 'Holy Father, Jimmini! what a thing man is " The Dr. asks- ' How long it will be, ere nature's quarry shall again furnish us with other Clays, Calhouns and Websters? Never, it is to be honed, 'through out the boundless ages of eternity.'

Napoleon's tomb is spoken of as ' befitting the greatest man who ever ruled France,'-the man of blood, on the altar of whose infernal ambition, six millions of men were immolated !

At the Rouen cathedral, there is a painting, 'reresenting the Father, (!) surrounded by angels, with nusic.' At Florence, in the Pitti Palace, there is a 'strangely beautiful' picture,- God the Father, (1) appears in celestial glory, surrounded by cherubs, his arms supported by genii, (!) and resting on the ox, lica and eagle !' Over this picture, the Dr. tells us he lin gered longest; but this foolish and Impicus attempt to delineate the invisible and eternal God on canvass, etcites no feelings of amazement or disapprobation, on his

again in brisk demand, and the temperature was as face as we could desire.' On another occasion he says-'! lighted my cigar from the chibonque of a solema-kol ing Turk.' The Dr. being a smoker, it is to be taken for granted that he is also ' up to snuff.'

Arriving at Malaga, on Sunday, July 31st, he found 'the market just opened, and hundreds praising their fish flesh and fowl. There came a boat full of good things, vegetables of all sorts, but, best of all, g the grapes of Muscat, the Frontinac and Sweet Water. Quite a sabbatical traffic. Not a hint is given about ' remembering the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.

The tedionaness of two days' quarantine was relie by the beauty of the scenery, and the beauty of the girls :- " We had on board our ship, that day, some of the prettiest girls I ever saw ; and the elder ladies, too, had eyes of wondrous power.'

Nothing comes amiss. 'We went to the bull-ring, an immense amphitheatre, capable of holding ten thousand persons.' Unfortunately, a great bull-fight cast d

week before their arrival. At Gibraltar, the Dr. met with ' as clever a darky' as he ever knew. He accepted an invitation to dot with the officers of the 44th, at their quarters, upil the Rock. There were twenty four officers at table, all in uniform. The table was loaded with massive plat And now for the main thing-the dinner ! " Our dinner was one of the best I ever met out of Paris; indeed, it was thoroughly Parisian. The band played during the evening, but the Dr. 'deeply regrets that he cannot lay his hand upon the programme, with which the were provided!' What a loss to the world-what gap in history ! The speeches of 'the generous, high minded officers of the 44th,' he is sure, will long be remembered by each of their American guests.' Wall boon companious for one professing to belong 10 4 kingdom not of this world ! But all this, and neck more, is atoned for by the fact, that there was only one Sabbath at sea, on which divine service (!) vil

not held. In reference to American slavery, the Dr. say-· Only let an intelligent Englishman reside in the State a year or two, or travel through it, and he is almei sure to correct his opinions, and moderate his censure upon this vexed point.' Man-stealing, the abolition of marriage, the utter abrogation of all paternal and find relations, the traffic in fathers and sons, and mother and daughters-bloodhounds, bowie knives, revolven slave-hunting-all become less revolting and less helbous on a near inspection !

At the braquet given to the party by the British & cers at Gibraltar, 'there was a general sentiment of pressed of strong aversion to the tone of the articles which appear in one of the leading London papers, and which most surely are not the just exponents of Laglish opinion and feeling towards the United States This is using language covertly; but we presume it a thrust at the London Morning Chronicle, for its able and merited reprobation of the American slave 575 tem, and all its abettors. Shame!

Aside from this attempt to screen the great iniquity of this land from universal execuation, we find the Ditoo stelld to make a single moral criticism upon as thing he sees or hears. Whether it is the eternal field depicted on canvass or glass-wine-drinking and san feiting-bull-fighting and horse-racing-Sabbath des eration, (so regarded,) or papal mummery-the tyris Nicholas, or the slave-hunting Fillmore, or Calhoun the champion of eternal slavery, or Clay, the profiguit compromiser of immutable justice, or Webster, Northern traitor to liberty—there is nothing but the most entire complacency, or the most sycophantic adplation, in the volume before us. Its moral tender therefore, cannot be otherwise than deleterious.

The eveni mont Templ ence; but t and their co power of th He remar he necessari ject, by the cure of slave ed, would fo doctors had proposed, (c bave much was, and wh Where the this remedy The slave Where was and withstar

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HORACE

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ever a darkey ritation to dise ers at table, all massive plate.
Our dinner aris; indeed, it ayed during the that he cannot th which they world-what a generous, highguests.' What to belong to a his, and much there was only ervice (!) was

d he is almost te his censures, the abolition of ternal and filial s, and mothers ives, revolvers g and less he's the British offsentiment exlon papers, and United States. re presume it is sicle, for its able

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ican slave syse great iniquity we find the Dr. the eternal God nking and sur--Sabbath dese ery-the tyrant re, or Calhoun, the profigate Webster, the othing but the coophantic adunoral tendency, HORACE GREELEY'S LECTURE ON SLA-VERY.

The evening of March 9th was stormy, and the Tre mont Temple was but half filled by Mr. Greeley's audimont rempte and attention for an hour and a half, and their continued and repeated applause, showed the power of the speaker.

wer of the speaker. He remarked, by way of preface to the lecture, that he necessarily felt embarrassed in approaching this subhe necessarily lest contest asset in approaching this sub-ject, by the fact that he had no specific to offer for the cure of slavery; no Morrison's pill, which, being swallowed, would forthwith remove the disease. Most political ed, would forthwhite remove the disease. Most political doctors had some such to offer, and to one of the plans proposed, (cutting off the diseased part,) he should not proposed, teating in the knew where the sound part was, and where the line of separation should be drawn. Where the whole system was implicated in the disease, this remedy was hardly applicable. The slaveholders show a united Southern feeling.

Where was the Northern sentiment which could meet and withstand them? Unfortunately, the intelligence, moral sense and religion of the North go the wrong war. If the Christian Church alone, in the North would cut itself loose from slavery, that abomination must speedily cease. They had not chosen to do so, and he knew of no better or more speedy remedy for slavery, and all other social evils, than the diffusion of a better democracy, a better Christianity, a better humanity among the people, which was necessarily a slow work.

The published title of the lecture was 'Slavery as it is, with the influences now conspiring for its over-

The earth is full of labor. Even if the efficiency of human labor could be trebled or quadrupled by machinery, it would be still the same. Men are still ignorant that the true wealth comes from the improvement of their kind. The world is divided into two great classes, those who produce, and those who enjoy, and nost of those who are able, seek to escape from the former, and to dwell permanently among the latter. This shows a dark prospect for the future, but the wis-dom and goodness of God assuredly outflank, and will yet overcome, all evil.

Many customs at the North are more or less allied to slavery, though slavery is far worse than any of its minor kin. Slaveholders have many good qualitiesnot, however, the fruits of slavery, but of human nature-and a Southerner born and bred is generally less severe and exacting than an apostate Yankee. But even the very excuses made for slavery go against it. If good slaves are contented with their lot, why chattelize them? Why force them with whips and chains to that which they prefer?

Slavery is a compulsory force exercised upon the sen sibilities, the soul, the character, as well as the labor of the slave, and this is necessarily a hard and cruel process. However true it may be that ' God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," it is certain that many lambs die of cold and wet after shearing time. On the other hand, f any slaves have reached that last extremity of degradation, being really insensible to the evils of their lot, why do we send missionaries, with such labor and expense, to the more distant heathen?

It is idle to imbed chronic wrong in law, and expect that it will not be reduced to practice. You can say nothing worse of a law than that human nature will not sink to its depth; that men will not practice so much evil as it allows. The law permits a Southern master to chest a slave out of the price of his own body and soul; to receive from himself a part or the whole of his market value, wrought out by the patient labor of years, and then sell him to a trader for life. Remember, all the slave can earn, or possess, already, by law, belongs to the master. Of course, there can be no binding bargain between the two. What a contrast does this form with the famous eulogy by Hooker, 'Law has its seat in the bosom of God, &c., meaning, of course, all that

The great evil is the legal conferring of the power im plied in slavery upon any man. No man is fit to exer-

What are the counteractions, the limitations, the remedies of slavery?

1st. The Church-or, more correctly speaking, the religious sentiment of the country. We must rely mainly upon this. A hired ministry more frequently impedes

of slavery are very important. From a one-idea politi- unanimously elected. cal party, not much is to be expected. Original, rad-

suavery by its agitation, and its rapacious conduct. Examples of these are—the process of slave-hunting in the North; the sending of slaves over the Free States with begging papers; the manner in which slaveholders conduct their argument, by Southern speeches and bearing in Congress, and by personal attacks on Northern members. All these show the spirit of slavery. ern members. All these show the spirit of slavery.

Though some recent events have favored slavery, it has been, and still is, steadily losing ground in the opin-

Moreover, it must be unprofitable in the true and large sense. The lands of Virginia have been constantly depreciating in value, and are now held at a very low rate. But if slavery were abolished to-day, and the State laid open to the enterprise of free labor, the lands would sell at once for a greater sum than they would now bring with the added value of the slaves.

The most vigorous efforts should now be made against the Nebraska Bill; a fixing of impassable limits to slavery is the beginning of its entire destruction.

A comparison of the different degrees of efficiency against slavery represented by Garrison, Giddings, Gerrit Smith, &c., is useless. They are all doing important

Perhaps Douglas will succeed for the present. Pride goeth before destruction.' Such enormous success of the slave Power, foreshadowing its yet greater demands, may supply the very impetus now needed by many before they will act. I thank him who breaks the treacherous calm, and shows the hostile force in its true spirit and real proportions.

At the worst, one comfort remains. In the grave of the Missouri compromise will be buried all compromises, all concessions which make God's image a chattel. By the very success which enslaves Nebraska, the day of ustice will be hastened, when all chains shall be stricken from human limbs.

Mr. Greeley's lecture seemed to be wiser than himself; for though he disclaimed the knowledge of any specific against slavery, he clearly pointed out as the sure, though slow means, successfully to oppose it, the very course which the abolitionists have always purmed, and still pursue with assured confidence of suc--namely, the inculcation, by speech and the press, of true principles of civil and religious freedom among the people, beginning, of course, at the North. The very tatements of the locture, that there is no real, effective North, antagonistic to the slaveholding South, that there is no sound part, from which the disease can be amputated, that the intelligence, moral sense and religion of the North go the wrong way, and that agitation and public discussion are the most efficient foes of slavery, all these, I say, clearly imply that the abolitionists are and have been pursuing the one really effective method of assailing slavery; namely, first to make a North, a nucleus in which true principles of freedom shall be held, and the rights of man practically ac- cd their signatures to us.

appropriate reward, and its present unmerited ill-re-appropriate reward, and its present unmerited ill-re-pute, than upon the technically anti-slavery ground. Slavery, unless accompanied by testimonials of our or-the weakest portion of it was that in which he echoed a sophism not unfrequent of late among reformers, de-nying the name of 'law' to legal enactments that are or have since regretted signing it, the fault was their

recognize as their 'property,' but only to prevent the nature.

RHODE ISLAND.

the Compromises of 1850, so called. The signers of the call numbered some 1500 persons. Abolitionists and Free Soilers had little to do with the matter. Men were employed to go through the city to obtain signatures. It was a popular thing to sign such a paper, when the mass of the rich men's names were there; and men, too, almost every one of them who adopted the Baltimore Platforms and agreed to put down, if

if he spoke, he intended to have free speech, and expected to speak of all compromises, especially that of Mr. Wolcott, and others, sustained the views of Mr. 1850, with the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Payne, and it was finally agreed to, with the understanding that the Resolutions should be on that subject alone; the old Hunkers, who make money out of the South, and who uphold slavery propagandism to a certain extent, not being willing, on account of the Gold Eagle, Silver Dollar and Copper Cent Trinity, which they believe more in than Humanity, to embody any Payne, and it was finally agreed to, with the underthey believe more in than Humanity, to embody any of all American democrats on your behalf. One isolathey believe more in than Humanity, to embody any thing in their resolutions (which would be published) to unnecessarily offend their Southern masters. The speeches, were they ever so radical, could be kept out dred. At such instigation you publish, without distinct the speeches are they ever so radical, could be kept out dred. At such instigation you publish, without distinct the speeches are they ever so radical, could be kept out dred.

It is believed that forty, at least, of the Vice Presidents, were men who were in favor of the Baltimore 147, Fleet Street, London, Feb. 17, 1854. Platforms, and have done what they could to put a stop |

any or all of the speeches are published, I will send them to you. But if not, I will give you as good a report of them as I can from my minutes. It was a great demonstration for this pro-slavery city. S. W. W.

We have another letter from our attentive correspondent, 'S. W. W., 'giving some further account It is only out of respect to you, that I take any notice of the proceedings at this highly encouraging meeting, which we are obliged to defer till next week.]-Ed.

G. J. HOLYOAKE AND W. J. LINTON.

VINDICATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY AD-DRESS OF THE ENGLISH DEMOCRATS.

LETTER TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, OF BOSTON. DEAR SIR :- For the prompt insertion of my late letter, I owe you thanks. The Liberator may misjudge its Liberator of September 30. friends; it may abjure those who, to the best of their judgment, seek to serve the same cause; but its columns, at least, are ever open, with a manly impartiali-

ty, to counter explanation. In the Liberator, of September 30th, you insert a letter from Mr. W. J. Linton, who tells you that the Holyoake and Linton, of England, with some remarks, Anti-Slavery address from the English Democrats 'has but are obliged to postpone them this week. As between all obtained from among the admirers (and their personal acquaintances') of myself-that 'he knows, too, of those who signed the address without reading it, and who, having read it since, are ashamed that their names should be under it.' Further, that 'it is a lickspittle address obtruded on your side of the water.' You have since seen fit to quote language still more of-fensive about the address, from the same pen, which I Barre, (Mass.) from the text, 'And the king of the do not pause to transcribe. We have nothing to do with South shall come forth, and fight with the king of the the motive or spirit of your correspondent, but to show North.'
that his language is untrue, and to fulfil my pledge of vindicating the integrity of the address on public grounds, and on behalf of the 1858 persons who entrust-opposed to the Nebraska Bill, is to be held at Columbus

knowledged, then to enlarge that area of freedom, and finally, when the sound portion shall have become clearly defined, and the line of separation obvious, to cut cose from the disease. Of course, even Garrison never (in conjunction with others) the labor of transmitting dreamed of a pro-slavery North separating from a pro-it to its signers and finally to you. The address was slavery South on account of slavery. In Calvinistic phra-section, conviction of sin and conversion must precede reformation. In this very work, conducted in this very

Negro Slavery. Probably not one tenth of the 1858 manner, the abolitionists have labored for twenty years.

who signed the address are persons acquainted with Secularism, while nine-tenths of them are certainly Replan, but of the numbers requisite to carry it out.

Mr. Greeley's locture contained many grand and noble thoughts, and was based rather upon a philosophi-cal view of labor, its genuine nobleness, its natural and that the Anti-Slavery Society could adopt the unworthy

njust.

own. We took a double precaution against it. We Before the audience retired, Dr. Lyman Beecher (who printed the address on the same sheet that received the had introduced the lecturer to the audience) gave notice signatures; it was therefore impossible that any could that a protest against the Nebraska bill had been signed sign the one without seeing the other; and we made it by all the clergymen of Boston, and that an effort would a condition that no one should be suffered to sign the be made to obtain for it the signature of every clergy- address, who did not 'deliberately' accept its language, man of New England. He entreated the audience to accord with its spirit, and think it a useful expression of exert their influence in the same direction, and added, anti-slavery opinion. If, therefore, any one signed it (as if to give a practical illustration of the truth of Mr. Greeley's comment upon the unfaithfulness of a hired ministry,) that it was to be remembered that the movement in question was, not to despoil their Southern seems to be unreal, as no one has yet communicated the brethren of that which the Constitution and the laws fact to us, who would promptly have cancelled his sig-

C. K. W. The letter you give publicity to describes our doc MEBRASKA MEETING IN PROVIDENCE, whether this is true—I ask you whether it is possible? You were put in possession of the authorship of the address. When did the pen that wrote it lack independ-BRO. GARRISON—It is with no common feelings I ence? You have read the signatures. Have you met with one whom you can suspect as capaple of attaching his name to truculency? What object could we have authority, that President Wayland of Brown University, and Rev. Samuel Wolcott, (the same who delivered the Sermon in January, 1858, before the Mass. Legislature,) were the instigators of the meeting; and dress on your side the water? What motive could independ the same who delivered the Sermon in January, 1858, before the Mass. I need not say that both of them were opponents of the Compromises of 1850, so called. The signers of the fear? Our exoneration has, however, been spoken by

the Baltimore Platforms and agreed to put down, if possible, the agitation in the country of the subject of slavery, and who, almost to a man, were in favor of the Compromise acts of Congress of 1850, including that accursed Fugitive Slave Law. the Compromise acts of Congress of 1850, including that accursed Fugitive Slave Law.

The preliminary meeting was holden (no account of which has been published in our papers) on Saturday, March 4. At this meeting, the speakers were agreed upon and accepted, viz.: Dr. Wayland, Rev. Dr. Hall, Abraham Payne, Rev. Samuel Wolcott and John Whipple. Doct. Professor Caswell (the man who made a prayer leaning on his gun, during the Dorr war, so called) having been appointed one of a committee to draft resolutions, said he supposed the speakers ought or should be confined to the subject of the Nebraska or should be c or should be confined to the subject of the Nebraska tive in their character—they stand for a class, long de-Bill now before Congress.

Abraham Payne, who has been a sort of a Free since its active supporters are now few and despised, Abraham Payne, who has been a sort of a street since its active supporters are now sen and Soiler, said he had agreed to speak, but should decline finding the personal rewards of their labors in loss of Soiler, said he had agreed to speak, out about the speakers were to be confined to that matter; for employment or patronage, in prosecutions and imprisonment, is only the more certain to have commended itself to their understandings and consciences be

What concerns us to notice is, that you did not feel upon this. A hired ministry wore frequently impeles
than forwards the work. A pro-slavery church is a
false church; the best thing to be done with it is to bury
it. If the present Christianity does not perceive this,
we must have a better.

2d. Intelligence—chiefly expressed by the public
press. Great as are the faults of the press, it agilates,
and this is much better than silence. For practical effeet, the next best thing to a strong pro-slavery articcle is a s

The President, Gen. Greene, then took the chair on the platform (the pulpit having been removed) and

Platforms, and have done what they could to put a stop to the agitation of the subject of Slavery, and have never been known as sympathising with the movement against Slavery.

Whether the speeches of any or all of the speakers will be published in our papers, is doubtful. Three of them, by Dr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Wolcott and Abhaham Payne, were as radical Anti-Slavery as could be wished; and Doct. Wayland commenced with an argument that a man had a right to himself, and not be the property of another, in order to be an accountable being. In any or all of the speeches are published. I will send.

LETTER FROM MR. LINTON.

BRANTWOOD, Coniston, Windermere, Feb. 22, 1854. To the Editor of the Liberator:

MY DEAR SIR-I have just seen a Reasoner of Feb. 19, containing a letter to you from Mr. G. J. Holyoake. of it. I do not bandy words with a man, whose habits of falsehood I have publicly exposed.

It is quite probable that 'not one-tenth of the 1858,

who signed the Address, are persons acquainted with Secularism; ' that I take to be precisely the position of the 'Secularist' party. And I have no doubt 'nine-tenths of them are' as 'Republican in opinion' as Mr. Holyonke himself.

I adhere to the statements in my letter to you, in the

I am, my dear Sir, Yours, most faithfully, W. J. LINTON.

Anti-Stavery natures that 'the signatures were nearly no right to its title'—that 'the signatures were nearly these gentlemen, we have no personal feelings to grainfy, and do not intend to participate in any 'private griefs' that may exist between them about English af-

> We shall publish, in our next number, a very able and spirited Discourse on the Nebraska Bill, by

A grand Mass Convention of the people of Ohio. n the 22d instant, under the most cheering auspices. CASE OF STEPHEN P. WEAKLY.

Extract of a Letter from a friend in New Bedford. ard. I enclose you twenty dollars for the purpose of re-lieving Stephen F. Weakly of the heavy load upon him.

I should be glad to do more; but something must be saved for every day calls. We had to send a poor fel-

Letter from George R. Russell, Esq.

God only knows.

Letter from Warren Delano, Esq.

from you a few days ago, asking aid for one of the vic- ming.

lent dealing upon their own pate.'

Yours respectfully,

Letter from N. H. Whiting.

MARSHFIELD, March 5th, 1854. FRIEND MAY-I enclose two dollars as a trifle towards the relief of Stephen F. Weakly, who, it seems, has been robbed and left destitute by the ' Peculiar Institu-

is more blessed to give than to receive.'

REV. SAMUEL MAY, JR.

Manchester Anti-Slavery Union as their agent, several pared written descriptions of 950 .- Com. gentlemen of the minority on that account withdrew from the Union. Among these was F. W. Chesson, Esq., who was the Editor of the A. S. Watchman, and one of the principal movers in the formation of the said Society at Manchester. In the February number of the Phillips:— (London) Anti-Slavery Advocate, Mr. Chesson announces the suspension of the Watchman, and assigns the reasons of the withdrawal of himself and others from the Union. Mr. Hemming has clearly been acting a weak and wily part, and has shown himself wanting in DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR CAPT. DRAYTON

body of the thorough abolitionists of America,' the Wesleyan (published at Syracuse, and edited by Rev. L. C. Matlack,) replies that the authority of the Standard is not recognized by tens of thousands of the American Abolitionists. Again, the Wesleyan says that the elective franchise for the slave.' If these, sir, are specimens of the fairness and high-toned Anti-Slavery character of The Wesleyan, of which I have occasionally heard something, I would ask to be commended to the consecution of the work of of the wor Standard stigmatizes as a crime the exercise of the their opposites.

Readers of Mr. Chesson's article could not fail to notice, and the Wesleyan doubtless did notice, the fact that Mr. C. spoke of the 'thorough' abolitionists of America, not of those whose abolitionism is, to a great-collection of the spoke of the collection of the col Readers of Mr. Chesson's article could not fail to nowere stab in his throat from a knile.

The first party of the first party of the first party of the first party of the first party. He expressly used a word to define those who had resolved, with the help of God, to make anti-slavery second and subscreient to nothing under the heavens, whose single-eyed devotion a gambling dispute. to the cause could not be disputed, and (on the part of at least the more conspicuous of them.) whose generous sacrifices for the cause's sake, have commanded the respect and admiration of open opponents. Without meaning to deny a qualified abolitionism to that more numerations of the cause's sake the council of the cause's sake that with the council, are of the same political faith with the Mayor.

Another Traiter—Senator Toucey of Con-Another Traitor.—Senator Toucey of Connecticut has been hung in effigy by some of the people of that State. The effigy was labelled 'Toucey the make a clear distinction between them, and those 'thorough' abolitionists who never blink the question, never of the first principles, and never seek popularity or one of the people of that State. The effigy was labelled 'Toucey the Traitor.—Senator Toucey of Connecticut has been hung in effigy by some of the people of that State. The effigy was labelled 'Toucey the Traitor.—Senator Toucey of Connecticut has Second DECADE, beld in the City of Philadelphia, Dec. 3d, 4th and 5th, 1853, with the principal speeches delivered on the occasion. Phonographically reported by J. M. W. Yerriton, A very valuable historical pamphlet. For sale at the Auti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price 25 cents.

numbers by lowering the moral standard of the caus DEAR MR. GARRISON—From several letters which for anybody's accommodation. There is a wide differ-have been sent to me, enclosing donations in aid of care between them, as the Wesleyan very well knows, Stephen F. Weakly of Pennsylvania, I have made the following extracts, and shall feel obliged to you, if you Chesson, a personal friend, and, for a long time, its can make room for them in the Liberator.

Yours, truly,

S. MAY, Jr.,

own English correspondent. The Wesleyan did not act fairly in winking out of sight the very point which gave a meaning to Mr. Chesson's reference to the Stand-

low away from his family on Saturday night, the same Standard is, 'stigmatized as a crime, the exercise of one who was sought for, a few weeks since, from Northe elective franchise for the slave?' We call on the folk, Va. We ascertained that his master was deterwesteyan for a reply. It professes to recognize the
mined to have him, and had offered a reward of as
Standard as an able and effective organof the views of the much as he would sell for, if delivered there; and that American Anti-Slavery Society. Very well; does it we must take care of him very soon, which has been not know that the doctrine of that Society, and of the attended to, and I think they will again have to return Standard, is, that a vote under the Constitution of the United States is, of necessity, and always, a vote against the slave? It must know this. The Standard has JAMAICA PLAIN, Feb. 22d, 1854. never stigmatized as as a crime any honest effort in behalf of the slave. It has never stigmatized the ballot as a DEAR SIR-I have your communication, relative to crime, when thrown by those who have been able to the case of Mr. Weakly, and enclose twenty dollars persuade themselves that the U. S. Constitution gives no towards his relief. It is indeed 'a hard case,' but in keeping with the injustice and iniquity connected with the Fugitive Slave Law. How long shall a people, calling themselves free, bear these things? and will any thing arouse us to the conviction that this Republic is lime, God-fearing position of No UNION, POLITICALLY in reality the vilest oligarchy that ever polluted the earth? I have hoped that I should live to see that infamous law repealed, and those about us heartily ashamed of their connection with it, but it would seem Slave Power, which have contributed to swell that powthat the cup of our degradation is not yet full, and that the Slave Power has yet abundant insolence and insult ing else than that a vote under it, accompanied, as in store for us. We may, perhaps, be regenerated through the excess of the contempt bestowed on us, but old only knows.

Respectfully and truly yours,

G. R. RUSSELL.

pressor, and against the oppressed. And therefore, when the Wesleyan says that the Standard has 'stigmatized as a crime the exercise of the elective franchise for the slave,' it says what is utterly untrue, and FAIR HAVEN, Feb. 27th, 1854. grossly unfair, however necessary it may be to make out SAMUEL MAY, JR. : Dear Sir-I received a note a good case for itself, and its friend, the Rev. Mr. Hem-

tims of the most ungodly oppression that the sun The Standard will, of course, speak for itself, as it is shines upon. The enclosed is for his benefit, or for any other purpose you may think proper.

abundantly able to do. I have been led to speak on this subject, also, because an attack like the Wesleyan's other purpose you may think proper.

Slavery is a hard case—cruel beyond expression. this subject, also, because an attack like the Wesleyan's on the Standard, is an attack, also, upon the American We lack words to name its deformity. This sin of hu- Auti-Slavery Society, and all its members. As one of man slavery is, in this country, national, and about those,—as one, too, deeply interested in the spread of all the business attended to in Congress is to guard, defend, nourish and extend slavery. The South stand Britain,—I have felt moved to reply to the Wesleyan's shoulder to shoulder in this cruel oppression, and the North, as a majority, say, Amen. What will the wretched partakers of this horrid sin do, when the swellings of Jordan come upon them? 'Their mischief shall return upon their own heads, and their vio- the Standard's, that a journal of its ability, and varipate.'
ous interest, dealing, as it does, with the greatest subwarren Delano. ject of the age, is not able to sustain itself solely by its subscription list. It has resisted all temptations to compromise or lower its moral standard. All the more is it deserving of honor.

NOTICE.

As I have received repeated applications for copies of tion' of this Model Republic, for hiding the outcast, the Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery and refusing to betray the fugitive from the hell of Democratic Slavery.

Society for the present year, I would take this method of informing members of the Society who were not present at the Annual Meeting, and all others interested, that the usual Annual Report of the Board of Managers was not made this year. By a new arrangement, tive. In the evil times that are coming upon us, growing Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Soout of the desperate efforts making by the Slave Power ciety, is to be made at the Annual Meeting of the AMERout of the desperate efforts making by the Slave Power of the South, backed by the craven and mercenary North, to 'crush out' the spirit of liberty on this continent, there will, doubtless, be many similar cases to this which now so strongly appeals to our sympathies and our sense of justice. Whasever may be the result of the struggle between liberty and slavery in this age, so far as this nation and this hemisphere are concerned, very Society. It is now several years since a full and if we do our duty as these cases come up before us, we comprehensive Report of the Cause and its Progress was shall, at any rate, learn something of the deep signifi- made to the American A. S. Society, and a more than cance and saving influence of that maxim of Jesus, 'It common interest is consequently felt in regard to the forthcoming Report, which is expected to be from the

very poor purse, to add my mite (\$5) to the contribu-tions you are receiving for his relief. The remarkable extract from the charge of Judge Coulter, shows how the humanity of nature will burst through the heart-lessness of law, which he felt obliged to execute; and the best.

The south is now furnishing material aid against slavery by its autitation, and its rangeious conduct. Frequency and state of the state o and we are happy to learn that he is resorted to by crowds of people, of all conditions of life, and especially by the young, who have their own destiny to work out, MR. CHESSON AND REV. MR. HEMMING. for advice touching business, education, health, and social duties. By his sagacious discernment of char-DEAR SIE :- In The Wesleyan of March 2d, there is an acter, merchants select their clerks, mechanics their attempted defence of the Rev. F. Hemming, now in Eng-land, who has there been representing the American tics, and in some cases, we have known happy marriages Anti-Slavery Society as an untrustworthy Society, on to be contracted. So clear and life-like are Mr. Butaccount of its infidel character. Mr. Hemming having ler's delineations, that we do not wonder at the fact of been selected by a bare majority of the committee of the his having examined 300 persons in 1858, and pre-

The following sums have been received for the Massa-

From friends in Providence, \$13 to 17 00 From Methuen, SAMUEL MAY, Ja., General Agent. March 14, 1854. those qualities which are needed to command the respect and confidence of men acting for the Anti-Slavery cause.

Mr. Chesson having referred to the National Anti-Wr. of New Hampshire,

Mrs. Standard as authority for his statement, that Slavery Standard as authority for his statement, that A. M. Clement, of Dudley, Ohio,

A. M. Clement, of Dudley, Ohio,

FRANCIS JACKSON.

Hon. Geo. W. Julian .- It is stated in several

Butices of Alertings. &c.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE AT MELODEON.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE AT MELODEON.

The fifth lecture of the Course on American Slavery (under the direction of an independent association of gentlemen) will be delivered at the Melodeon, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, March 28d, at 74 o'clock. Admission fee, 10 cents.

The remainder of the course will be delivered by the following gentlemen:—Rev. Edward E. Hale, of Worcester; John Jay, Esq., of New York; Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, of Andover; Rev. Andrew L. Stone, and Rev. H. M. Dexter, of Boston.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston, will lecture on SUNDAY NEXT, March 19, at Union Hall, Warren, (Mass.) In the forencon, on Individual Responsibility in regard to War and Government. In the afternoon, on the Sabbath Question. In the evening, on Individual Responsibility in reference to Slavery.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be holden in North Bridgewater, on Fast Day, April 6, 1854, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Lot the present state of things at Washington and throughout the whole country rouse us to renewed action and persevering efforts in behalf of God and Humanity. Victory is ours.

Wendell Phillips, Andrew T. Foss, and other speakers, will attend.

BOURNE SPOONER, Pres.

SPIRITUALISM.—ELIZA J. KENNY, of Salem, Agent of the Association of Governmentizers, will give a discourse, or discourses, in Georgetown, on Sunday evening, 19th instant, at the Universalist Church, at quarter past seven o'clock.

To defray expenses, an admission fee of 10 cents will be expected.

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows.—
Pepperell Sunday, March 19.
Townsend Tuesday eve'g, "21.
Westford Wednesday "22.
Chelmsford Thursday "23.
Wohnrn Friday "24. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will lecture on

the facts of Spiritualism and the principles of Harmo-nial Philosophy, as follows; each lecture to be given in the evening of the days named:— CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Bolton Friday eve'g, March 17.
Berlin Saturday "IF.
Feltonville Sunday, "19.

ESSEX COUNTY.

A quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Danvers Port, on SATUR-DAY evening, and SUNDAY, day and evening, March 25 and 28. Rev. Andrew T. Foss, Charles Lenox Remond, and other speakers, are expected to be present.

JOSEPH MERRILL, Secr'y.

WORCESTER COUNTY NORTH.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Worcester Co. North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Leominster Town Hall on Fast Day.

The present crisis demands a grand rally; and it is to be hoped that the lovers of Liberty in Worcester Co. will meet the demands of the times.

A. A. BENT, Sec'y.

T. C. Spear will deliver an Address in the Universalist Hall, East Boston, next Sabbath afternoon, on the Causes and Prevention of Crime.

WANTS.—An excellent opportunity presents it-elf for a good colored Boy to learn the Blacksmith's

rade.

Several Girls want situations as book-folders.

One young man desires a waiter's birth on a steamer.

Please apply to

MM. C. NELL,

At his Registry for Help, 21 Cornhill. MARRIED—In Chelsea, on the 21st ult., by Rev. yman Beecher, Thomas S. Drows, Esq., of New York, o Miss LUCY M. HASKELL, daughter of Nathan Has-

kell, Esq., of Chelsea. DIED—At Rock Springs, Des Moines county, Illinois, Feb. 28, Mrs. Clara James, wife of Dr. Edwin James,

LAMPLIGHTER.

20,000 PRINTED IN TWENTY DAYS!

ONE OF THE LARGEST SALES ON RECORD; AND A WORK WHICH HAS BEEN FITLY STYLED THE

Great American Romance. PUBLISHED BY

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY. And for sale by all Booksellers. March 17 8wis

COBDEN'S RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. A TIMELY BOOK.

JUST PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT AND COMPANY. CORNHILL Price 25 cents.

March 17

\$1000. N the receipt of \$1, (post paid,) I will send instructions necessary for engaging in a pleasant and hororable pursuit, in which any young man of energy can realize a profit of from \$3 to \$10 per day. This is no humbug. I have been engaged in the business for the two past years, and have realized a profit of \$1500 per year, and am still following it with increasing success. I have a number of young men travelling in various parts of the South and West, who are making a large salary for themselves, and a fair profit for me. To young men and others out of employment, this business offers facilities for money-making of ne ordinary character. It is pleasant, honorable, and available at any time or position in life.

Address

B. C. LAMBERT,

Saratoga Springs, New York.

February 3.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARTFORD BI-BLE CONVENTION,

FOR sale at this office; a bound volume of 388 pa-ges 12mo. Price 75 cents. It can be sent by mail for 15 cents additional charge. Dec. 9.

REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT SER-MON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, and at the Commonwealth Office.

Also, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 'An Address delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, Feb. 24, 1864, by William Lloyd Garrison.' Price, 6 cents, single—60 cents per dozen—\$1 00 for 25 copies. March 17.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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THE TRUE REFORMER.

BY THOMAS L. HARRIS Behold, engirt by past and future ages, Sublime and strong, the true reformer stands,

Through the wild battle-storm that round him rages, Bearing deliverance to the groaning lands. The night-clouds pile above in heavy masses, Tinged in the east by the faint smile of dawn, And tempests roll adown the mountain passes, And burst infuriate o'er his white-robed form; The poisoned darts of falsehood hurtle round him, Shot from the hoary citadels of orime, And, clothed in mail of adamant, surround him,

The giant sins of every land and time; The martyr-fires yet smoulder where he standeth, True hearts lie crushed in blood-wet dust below; Each lightning bolt that wingeth by expandeth The red, rent flag of some demoniac foe; On pyramids of broken hearts uprisen, Frown side by side the alter and the throne. While through the dark, from many a viewless pris Resounds the torturing lash-the dying groan; The warriors marshal on their iron-clad legions, The priesthood consecrate the mighty wrong, And from earth's slave-curst, trampled prostrate regio Goes up the cry, 'How long, O Lord! how long?' The star moves on, though clouds, in thunderous motion

Across its azure way rush to and fro; And while the tempest breaks upon the ocean, Its tidal pulses calm, untiring flow; So, raining splendor on his dark surrounding, That full-orbed soul moves on, serene, sublime; So the great oceanic heart, with every wounding, From its great arteries pours forth love divine. The mighty hosts of martyred saints ascended. Live in his life, and bless the world anew, Their fiery spirits with his own are blended, And from his living words his own shines through; The cloud of witnesses, in countless numbers, Cluster around to arm him for the strife, And cheer him, ministrant upon his slumbers, With open visions of the inner life. So he is strong to overcome the urgings

Which pride and luxury press again, again; To meet the daily cross, the hourly scourgings, The dread Gethsemane of lonely pain. So he is strong to suffer, ever making The universal agony his own,-To overcome the penury and forsaking-To live unfriended, and to die alone God's greatest miracle, uprisen angel! Through the poor clay how shines that radiant soul

From lip and life now blessed the evangel, The words of liberty and love that roll. Chains part like flax before his lightning glances, His flame-tipt spear burns through the shield of crim The throne and altar reel as he advances, And morn breaks glorious through the sky of time The priestly pride, the lazar-house, the prison.

Yield up to light and love their new-born dead. Earth unto universal man is given, All hearts have gladness, and all lips have bread. The blood-red flag of war is furled forever, Blended in melody, the discords cease, And the glad nations harmonize together, Bound in the golden zone of endless peace. In social unity the world rejoices, All interests circle in one perfect span And sphere on sphere, the infinite's high voices Echo the bliss of universal man.

Who weddeth earth to heaven as to a bride? Who waveth high the palm of consecration ? Who poureth forth the blest baptismal tide ! 'Tis the REFORMER, meek, and poor, and lowly, His life all manliness, his heart all love : 'Tis the REFORMER-pure, and great, and holy, Strong in the might descending from above. Some noble deed wrought out with every hour, Makes holy ground where'er his feet have trod; Stronger than time, or hate, or bannered power, He moves in majesty, a man of Gon!

Who bringeth on this glorious consummation

O, Earth! thy past is wreathed and consecrated With old reformers, who have fought and bled; They who to strife and toil and tears were fated. They who to flery martyrdoms were led. O, Earth! thy living years are crowned with By great reformers battling in the strife-Saints of humanity, stern, strong, yet tender, Making the present hopeful with their life. O, Earth! thy future ages shall be glorious,

> From the Oberlin Times and Journal. JOHN MITCHEL. BY JOHN CARR MILLER.

And Earth be given to Freedom and to Man.

John Mitchel fled from British thrall And crossed the trackless waters; A heart-warm welcome he received From Freedom's sons and daughters They hailed him as the champion All bold, and brave, and fearless, Of those who grind and groan and starve In poverty most cheerless They heard the story of his wrongs

With honest indignation, For they supposed he sympathized With men in every nation .-With all who struggle to be free From lords and laws despotic : Ah! little did they deem that he Was only PATRIOTIC! In Erin, tyranny was sin;

He crossed the raging billow. And straight declares 'tis not a wrong, Not e'en a peccadillo ! Let all who hate oppression now, But cross like him the ocean, Our word for it, some other way 'Twill kittle up their notion ! John Mitchel, is't because they're black, You'd treat our slaves like cattle : Just look within, for there, forsouth, You're dark as any chattel! Would you to fatherland return, Disguised as a stranger? Just wear your conscience outside, man ! And then there'll be no danger !

But you have proved that black is white, From Holy Writ and Nature : By that same logic you may prove A stone is a potatoe ! Suppose you try ! if you succeed, Your countrymen will saint you, And on the canvass by the side Of Paul or Peter paint you!

In swate auld Ireland, thousands now Are dying from starvation; iod! give them bread, and free their minds From Catholic dictation! God ! give th Reform their lives, and break the spell Which binds their souls to whiskey; When that is done, take wings and fly Across the Bay of Biscay

These all-surprising feats performed, Then come, my Celtish neighbor. And you may prove that wrong is right. That most prodigious labor ! Now, Johnny, take your pen again, And write one more epistle: But, och ! we think your honor 'll pay Too dearly for the whistle ! Russell, Ohio.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE BIBLE VS. LUCY STONE.

Mn. Epiron: the deniers of this doctrine handle the subject very deor, in technical language, they begin by begging the question. They suppose the Scriptures may contain things abhorrent to God and his truth. This is the very point at issue, and which we unhesitatingly deny. Then, on this false position, they raise their consequently false and dangerous inductions, viz.: that it is their duty to turn aside from Scripture as the supreme arbiter of right and wrong.

Then, Miss S. cannot do as she says she would, viz. lay the Bible behind her, reverently, and appeal to her own heart. As well might she say, were she Queen of England, and the ambassador from the United States presented himself before her with his credentials, 'I shall lay them aside, very respectfully, and conduct myself according to my own views.' There is no respect, but conlempt, in this act; there is no reverence. but insult, in the other.

The Bible claims to be 'the word of God.' If it is, then to its decisions we must submit our hearts, minds, will and judgment : if it is not, it must be laid aside, not reverently, but most indignantly, as a blasphemou impostor, speaking in the name of God, and as the very word of God, when God has not sent it, and its words are not the 'word of God;' and man is then left to FRIEND GARRISON: his own corrupt heart, shattered mind, depraved will I have just returned from the funeral of Abraham give you, and a right spirit will I put within you."

religion, as "the word of God," substantiated?" If every other good cause. they are not, even so 'the wayfaring man, though a fool, shall not err therein,' then is it superstitious to Wright, in the presence of a large collection of relatives walk thereby. Then, when submitted to the amputat- and neighbors, who had assembled, notwithstanding the ing knife of those who in these matters of infinite mo- extreme inclemency of the weather. A hymn, comment invest themselves with supreme authority to determine the right and the wrong, irrespective of a rev- reft,' was, at the request of the aged mother of our deelation from Heaven, how much of the Bible would be ceased friend, read by Mr. Wright; after which, he adout-we have no faithful word. 'Preach the word,' the occasion which had called them together. Although receive the engrafted word, which is able to save the his remarks were far different from those usually made the word '- We have a more sure word of prophecy, hearers, yet they were listened to with marked interest, (or instruction, 1 Cor. 14:3,) unto which ye do well and I doubt not will have a favorable effect, especially that ye take heed, as unto a light shining in a dark as they were of a nature to teach men to live as well as '-all a mistake; we have no sure word at all, to die. Ye have not His word abiding in you; ' no, neither He commenced by saying it was usual, on such occur are we seeking it. 'My heart standeth in awe of Thy sions, to speak of the virtues of the deceased, and to entrance of thy word giveth light, it giveth understand- said he came not to perform such service; he did not ing unto the simple ; ' but not to me ; I am above it.' wish to exhort men to prepare to die-but to prepare to 'Thou through Thy word hast made me wiser than the lire. He spoke of those natural and immutable laws ancients; Thou through Thy word hast made me wiser of our being which must be obeyed; and took occasion than my enemies ; Thou through thy word hast made to call the attention of those present to the importance me wiser than my teachers ; '-but, alas, for poor me ! of understanding those laws; which they must do, or I have no 'word of God' to which to appeal from the suffer the consequences of their violation; which conseancients, from my enemies, from my teachers.

He commends his disciples in prayer to his Father, rent to the grave; but, on the contrary, should live to because 'they have kept Thy word;' and again he smooth the pathway of their de prays, 'Sanctify them through Thy truth: Thy word duct their mortal remains to the silent tomb. is truth.' All this, and a vast deal more of the same He spoke of the prevalence in this community of that description, in both Testaments, must be cut out, and dire disease (consumption) of which the deceased died ; laid behind us, reverently; and what shall we get in- a disease so frequent among us, owing, in a great measstead to comfort the peasant in his cot, to restrain, curb and direct the prince and potentate, and to emissions of the inhabitants, being confined in close and ill-ventilated shops, and breathing impure effect? God forbid! Yea, let God be true, though tance of considering well their relations to their children every man a liar.' Neither is there one word in all and friends, and the responsibility which attaches to Scripture, cautioning against a too implicit reliance on them, if they transmit diseased bodies and impure minds and obedience thereto; but there is condemnatory lan- to their decendants. He also spoke of the importance guage against those who assume the high prerogative of of eradicating tendencies to any particular disease from judging it: a person doing thus and so is shown in a the system when young; and urged the wife of the decondemnatory light to be judging the law, and so not ceased to look well to the manner in which she reared a doer, but a judge.

A PLAIN STATEMENT

MR. GARRISON : Having my attention directed to an advertisement in SUNDERLAND, in which he claims to have discovered some new plan for the cure of disease, without drugto call upon him, he being represented as a man of some considerable ability and honor.

to make a brief statement of my case. For thirty grave like a shock of corn, fully ripe in its season. years, I have not seen a well day; for ten or twelve years past. I have labored in pain and distress a great portion of the time. Sometimes, it has seemed as though I must die. For the last four years, I have not to be, as it is not God who afflicts us, but our been able to work only five or six hours a day, and a selves. good part of the time not able to work at all. Added constantly apprehensive that every job of work that I

visited Mr. Sunderland.

fully assured that he had something new-something heart.

that I had not tried.

In the first place, he gave me to understand that his speaking on these momentous subjects; it was difficult price was twenty-five dollars for a case under treatment to bring his remarks to a close; but having occupied for three mouths. Before this, I had ascertained that, much more time than is usual on such an occasion, he for one dollar, I was entitled to what he called a pre- would conclude, requesting all to consider well their scription, by which I supposed that I should be enabled own duties and their own responsibilities. to judge somewhat correctly of what I was about. Mr. S, sat down at a table, and put a string of questions to me, relative to my complaints, my manner of living, &c. ; in fact, they embraced every thing internal and EDITOR LIBERATOR: external about pains and aches. This tended to throw DEAR SIR-Some one in THE LIBERATOR of Marc around the whole matter a veil of mystery. 'Why,' 3d deems it necessary to give some strictures on Mr. the poor victim would involuntarily exclaim, 'if he Barker's treatment of the Bible. Now, as far as he can understand the relation of these questions to my has personal criticism for Dr. Berg or Mr. Barker, system, he surely can do me some good.' Well, after have no care for his letter. But I do protest, that I so going through with this flummery, (I can call it by no no more dishonesty in bending the Bible to support slabetter name,) he went out into another room to fill out very than in bending it to support freedom. I wish it the prescription. Now, thinks I to myself, I shall see something of the 'elephant,' and be enabled to judge us judge it.

I also wish to remark, that Mr. Daniel Mann misone dollar. But I was soon undeceived; for, upon takes when he says that Paul tells slaves, if they may

reading the prescription, it contained not a single idea that I had not known for years—bathing, bandaging, and the like, all which I have tried to my satisfaction.

If I had stopped here, I should have come off very In. Epiron:

well. This last move of going out of the room, to fill out the prescription, had a tendency to heighten the believe in the Scriptures as 'the word of God,' of magic effect. He now informed me that he would fur-which it is written, 'all flesh is grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass: the grass withereth, and the flower thereof fadeth away; but the word and that if he succeeded in effecting a cure, he should of the Lord endureth for ever; or, as it is in Isaiah expect me to pay the other half, if I should be able. xl., the word of our God shall stand for ever; and This I thought fair and liberal; so I concluded to have 'whatever is not according to this, it hath' (in that the formulas, expecting, of course, that they would whatever is not according to this, it hath '(in that contain the great desideratum. Here, again, is a change of scene. He goes out of the room to fill out trust you will permit me a few remarks on Miss Lucy I trust you will permit me a few remarks on Miss Lucy not be done in my presence. While he is out, I count some such and such and such sentiments, she would lay it contained such and such sentiments, she would lay it coined my heart's blood, it had cost me so much pain. reverently behind her, and appeal to her own heart.

Sir, here is indeed the point at issue—Is the Bible intended by God, has he so written it, so preserved it, so what I believe to be the equivalent for it—not stopping guarded it, that it is to be our supreme reference in all matters of morality and religion—what it condemns, we must condemn, what it sanctions, we must approve, and got two recipes for making water porridge, milk and wherein it is silent, our conclusions must accord and wherein it is silent, our conclusions must accord with what is written? Allow me to say, that I think ed, from perusing a small work on medicine, published, with what is written? Allow me to say, that I think, by an allopathic M. D. of Philadelphia, that, the deniers of this doctrine manded. They assume, lusively, sophistically and dangerously. They assume, lusively, sophistically and dangerously. They assume, best, and, in many cases, the only proper article of best, and, in many cases, the only proper article of diet. And now I had paid twelve dollars and fifty cents for directions for making this same article! I immediately took my pen, and informed Mr. Sunderland that it was nothing new to me, and that it was worthless also. As he retains the money, notwithstanding I sent him back the papers, I esteem it nothing more than simple justice for me to make a plain tement of the facts in the case; and my object in doing so is, to warn others similarly afflicted to avoid this snare. Because I think that any man who will keep money, under such circumstances, is not the man whom the poor and the suffering should consult or trust

on any occasion, and God knows that I can sympathis with such most heartily. I never was so completely 'taken in and done for ' all my life, and I am now forty-nine years old. And now, if you will give the above an insertion in

your valuable paper, you will oblige Your most humble servant, M. HIGGINS. Reading, March 5, 1854.

A PUNERAL SERVICE. ABINGTON, March 3, 1854.

and warped judgment, to determine him through life. RANDALL, who departed this life on the afternoon of And what if the appeal to one's own heart should be Wednesday last, after a lingering illness of more than found at last a supreme folly, and that the word of God two years, which he bore with a patience and fortitude is true, which declares that 'the heart of man is' by such as it has seldom been my lot to witness. During nature 'deceitful above all things: who can know it?' his protracted illness, and especially during the last Only he that is 'greater than our heart;' and consequently, 'he that trusteth in his own heart is a fool; ' quil state, believing, as he did, that our future life was nd hence the great necessity-' A new heart will I affected more by a pure life in this world, and by doing good to our fellow-creatures, than by being united to a The fair way of putting the question is, 'Are the sectarian church, and bowing down to a creed; conseclaims of the Bible to supreme authority in morals and quently, he was a firm friend of the anti-slavery and

'Holding fast the faithful word' must be cut dressed the relatives and friends for nearly an hour, on soul,'-no such thing; cut it out! 'If any obey not on similar occasions, and new indeed to many of his

word,' said David; 'ours don't,' say these. 'The warn all of the importance of preparing for death. He ncients, from my enemies, from my teachers.

Then what saith He who was 'the brightness of the He spoke of the death of our friend as being in viola-Father's glory, and the express image of his person '-- tion of Nature's laws-said it was not intended by our who was himself 'the way, the truth, and the life'? Heavenly Father that the child should precede the pa-

bolden the martyr in his suffering hour? But, no: air, as among the causes which induced the disease, and shall the unbelief of man make the faith of God of no called the attention of parents and others to the imporher little daughter, that she might be a solace and sup-VERA CATHOLICA. port to her in her declining years; if she was pre-disposed to the malady of which her father died, to see to it now, before the seeds sown shall have taken so deep root as to cause her premature decay. All of his remarks on these points were very appropriate, and your valuable paper, over the signature of LaRox showed conclusively to every candid mind, I think, the importance of observing the laws of our being, and not charging God as the direct author of all our trials, sicknesses and premature deaths; but that we are all ging, and having been out of health for thirty years, sicknesses and premature deaths; but that we are all and strongly desirous of obtaining relief, I was induced subject to the unchanging laws of nature which God has established : which, if mankind would but obey, they would live to a good old age, when death would be Before proceeding to relate what followed, permit me robbed of its terrors, and they would go down to the

He then alluded to the exhortation usually given to mourning friends, to be reconciled; and remarked that he would not urge them to be reconciled; they ought

He closed his remarks by giving his belief as to the to all this, I have had a family to support, being present state or condition of the spirit which so recently inhabited the body that lay before us. He said he believed that it was free from pain, that it might be pre-These few statements will give some idea of the condition of mind and body, under the influence of which I dall is here now, giving consolation to the companion who shared a portion of life's pilgrimage with him, con-It is now about five weeks since I called upon him, soling his aged mother, that grief might not break her

Mr. Wright said that he knew not when to stop, when

E. SPRAGUE

MR. BARKER'S LECTURES.

be free, use it rather. He tells them the advantages of in the fairy tale, lies upon the greensward and lissubmission, and tells them, even if they may be free, tens to the motion of each blade of grass, to the submission, and tells them, even if they may be free, tens to the motion of each blade of grass, to the nevertheless, they had better make use of slavery. This reading is sanctioned by the best critics from the time of Calvin; and any other translation of the original is by a process of forcing. This I am ready to make the process of forcing. This I am ready to make the process of forcing that the process of the control of the original is by a process of forcing. This I am ready to make the process of forcing the tells use—but not often in a language which all men comprehend—what he has heard the grass, and flowers, and green leaves say. His areans is the clittering lance, rather than the

But how is it that, whilst this Heroulean task is going on of defending the Bible against the charge of slavery-sanction, Mr. Mann and others do not show that the Old and New Testament worthing ware affinitions. When Ralph Waldo Emerson stood up in the the Old and New Testament worthies were anti-slavery Tabernacle last night, one could have heard a pin any resitive sense. Edward Everett, I suppose, would drop. He had entered the hall with that shy in any positive sense. Edward Everett, I suppose, would not write anything to sanction slavery; and if that is sall Mr. Mann requires of Paul, Paul will suit him, perlaim an animated icicle, and looking very much like an elderly divinity student making his debut, or a frightened country clergyman in a great city that we should require of a Book-Conscience that it should be sensitive to wickedness, and should be overwhelming in its testimony against slavery and other evils. But here it is a nice critical question, whether it gree, broke the silence with those well-compacted sentences. the vast audience was husbed into a

Mr. Mann; but I have studied the Bible too long to attentive ears. hope that, as a book for the salvation of the world, it It is useless to attempt to report what Emerson

THOMAS PAINE AND HIS TRADUCERS. ' He, being dead, yet speaketh.'

Extracts from a work, just published by BELA MARSE 21 Cornhill, entitled ' The Philosophy of Creation : unfolding the Laws of the Progressive Development of Nature, and embracing the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and

and it may be pleasing to many to learn something in relation to that point of life which is so generally dreaded. When the physical energies be erany dreaded. In her the physical energies become attenuated by age, or disease, the soul struggles to cast off its fetters, and death ensues. Under dif-ferent circumstances, the pangs of death differ; but upon physical dissolution, commonly, there is but slight pain,—the most severe pain precedes the falling off of the pulse. When the blood ceases to act forcibly, the heart lessens its heats, and so weak becomes the state of the system, that the lamp of life goes out as sweetly as one would, after se of the goes out as sweetly as one would, after severe exhaustion, fall into the arms of refreshing sleep. The pain, when one dies from disease of an exhausting character, is seldom severe; but when one is stricken down by an accidental hand, in the full vigor of life, health and strength, the pain is very severe. The spirit commences its de-parture from the body as soon as the heart ceases its beatings, and the blood its ebb and flow.

Usually, as soon as the damp of dissolution seats itself upon the system, the spirit is given the power of perceiving its guardians, who are continually hoving about it, to cheer its entrance into the spirit land. This perception of guardians, with me, and, in fact, with nearly all who have died, was given some few moments after my physical powers had been dampened forever. A brilliantly intense light shoots in upon the soul—it sees flitting about ethereal beings, familiar in countenance, &c. and hears confused voices, whisperings and angelic music, such as the human ear has not yet been blessed with. It becomes confused and overwhelmed with the scene, and deems the whole a dream but in a short space of time, the joyful reality bursts upon its vision. Angel friends flock around it to greet its arrival to its new home, and the happy spirit-confidently and joyfully embraces old friends and kindred, and thanks God that it is free from the niserable existence of earth. It finds itself in cossession of new powers. Instead of perceiving things through the gross organs of the body, it finds itself intuitively perceiving them. Instead of de-siring to re-enjoy the pleasures of earth, it loathes them, and wonders that it could ever have enjoyed its delights. It is conducted through the blissful regions by its guardians and friends, and by affinity is left to choose its circle of associates and friends. When located, the spirit commences the work of

wish, in this place, to correct a few erroneou impressions that have been commonly entertained, and frequently honestly entertained, in refer-ence to my own death. When I was upon earth, I was well known to the orthodox world as Thoma Paine, or, in common parlance, as 'Tom Paine'; and by my various writings upon theological sub-jects, that were considerable obstacles in their way, ned the entire disapprobation of the soi disant bristians. When on earth, my name was assosponsible, and they will not be. It will always sponsible, and they will not be. It will always suffice to say, 'I will follow him.'

From this line of remark, Mr. Emerson passed to a consideration of Mr. Webster's course on the 7th of March; saying that no one doubted, that, with regard to the cause of the South, many good and plausible things might be said. But the great and plausible things might be said. ions This st erstitious fear impreg nated the minds of these children with such holy horror of me, that time cannot eradicate it; and hence, at this day, the most foul and scandalous opprobriums that the human mind can conceive, are heaped upon my memory, and my grave is regarded as the gateway to hell.

Unable to attack successfully my writings, honest (?) priests and laymen have attacked, and still do attack, me personally. Various works are extant, concocted by foul-mouthed villains, entitled, Life of Thomas Paine, which are as destitute of truth as they might be expected to be, coming from the authors that claim the honor of their pen-As to the incorrectness of these books, I ming. As to the incorrectness of these books, I will point out but one falsehood,—and that is in relation to my death. It is claimed, and believed by the religious world, that I died a most excruciting and horrible death; that my screams for mercy, and prayers of repentance, were so loud as to deafen all other sounds within a 'quarter of a mile of the 'thorse'?' in which I died'. It is said I desired It is said I desired the "hovel" in which I died. ed my writings, &c. &c., to infinity.

I pow take occasion to pronounce these asser-

will give an impetus to religious inquiry.

Be not afraid of death,—it is but a pleasant

and better life. Let the chief efforts of your earthly life be to attain intellectual and moral worth, victory.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON AT THE NEW YORK TABERNACLE.

[Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.]

New York, March 8th, 1854

sanctions evil or does not,—any decided testimony against it being out of debate. Remember that slavery always was in the world.

I know nothing about Mr. Barker, or Mr. Berg, or Mr. Mann; but I have studied the Bible to long to a testimon the speaker, and no word fell upon in-

will be of any value when recrived as a divine revelation.

Yours, &c.

It is useress to attempt to report what Lanceson
says. The types will not give his look or the tone
of his voice, any more than the pencil will paint
the rippling of a brooklet, or the odor of a flower.
And therefore there is the same difference between hearing his spoken words, and reading them in the printed sheet, as exists between the dewy, fragrant landscape, with its singing birds, and hum of bees, and waving grain, seen from a breezy hill-side, and the faint counterpart of its beauty, upon the artist's canvass. The outward form and outline are there, but not the summer air, nor the murmuring sounds that are borne upon the breeze. ture, and embracing the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Spirit World. By Thomas Paine, through the hand of Horace G. Wood, Medium: —

I have passed the valley of the shadow of death, and it may be pleasing to many to learn something happily call one's *sphere*, we lose half the charm of his spoken efforts. Frederika Bremer inaptly com-pares Emerson to the Sphinx. He is rather like that statue of Memnon, from whose lips came at intervals so strange a music. Yet it is perhaps better to say that even to those who do not pathize with his peculiar views, the close of his discourse is like the ending of one of Beethoven's Symphonies. Though here and there, the hidden sense has been obscure to our dull perceptions, or a false note has been struck which jars upon our ears, yet the strains of music float in our delighted senses with too sweet a tone to sanction a word of censure. We hear in our memories only the grand harmony that has enchanted us—gladly forgetting the discord and the straining.'

Mr. Emerson told his hearers that he did not like to speak in public, upon the great questions of the day. Only when those questions seemed to reach the closets of students and scholars, to which his habitual view is confined, did he leave his peculiar track. Yet that class of students in sor sort comprises all mankind; comprises every man in the best hours of his life; and in these days, in our own land, not only virtually but actually Look into the moving train, which from every suburb, carries the workman to his toil, and the merchant to his counting-toom. With them en-ters the small newsboy,—the humble priest of philosophy, and literature, and religion, and unfold his magical sheets. Then instantly the entire rec tangular assembly, fresh from their breakfast, are ending as one man for the second breakfast.

Soon Mr. Emerson began to speak of Webster

growing more animated in his manner, and slowly moving his clinched hand to and fro. He said that in what he had to say of that eminent man, he should not confound him with vulgar politicians of his time or since. There are always those who are base enough, and mean enough, to calculate upon the ignorance of the masses. That is their quarry the ignorance of the masses. That is their quarrand their farm. The low can best win the low and all men like to be made much of. There ar men, too, who have power and inspiration only to do ill. Not such a man was Daniel Webster. Though he knew very well, when necessary, how to present his personal claims, yet in his argument he generally kept his fact bare of personality; so that his splendid wrath, when his eyes became lamps, was the wrath of the cause he stood for. His power, like that of the Greek masters, was no in excellent parts, but total. He had a great and everywhere equal propriety. He worked with that closeness of adhesion which a joiner uses; and had the same quiet fitness of place that an oak or a mountain might have. The great show their power in nothing more than in their ability to mis lead us. In perilous times, men look for some Christians. When on earth, my name was asso-ciated with every thing evil, and used as a sort of accompaniment with the word devil. Children, by their nious parents, were taught to regard me as

question then, was not a question of ingenuity, nor of syllogisms,—but of sides. All know where he was found. How came he there? The great question which history will ask in the final hour, is this: In the conflict of forces, when he was forced by the peremptory necessity of closing armies to take sides, did he take the side of great principles, of humanity, of justice, or the side of abuse, op-pression and chaos? We are told that he left as a legacy to the State of Massachusetts, his speech of the 7th of March, with its motto, 'Vera pro gratia'—true things instead of pleasant ones—a motto which is praised as the most felicitous of all. Surely, that speech is a ghastly result of all those years of experience. It was like that doleful lament, falsely attributed to Brutus, 'Virtue, have followed thee through life; but now I find thee a shadow! then Mr. Emerson discoursed, for a time, upor

the Fugitive Slave law, in a manner which would have made a Southerner's hair to stand on end with indignation; and so went on to say, that, in a priest to be called in, that I might be prayed for, and find favor in the sight of God; that I denounced in the sight of God; that I denounced in the simplest lesson. Execute well a million and find favor in the sight of God; that I denounced my writings, &c. &c., to infinity.

I row take occasion to pronounce these assertions and records as wilfully and maliciously false. I died quietly and calmly, with little pain, and no terror. I felt supported and sustained in my dying hour by a consciousness that my life had not been in vain, and that I had lived and acted as an honest man should. I was too independent, too reckless of the favor of the world, to purchase it by being a hypocrite. What I believed, I would speak, and no mortal could prevent it. I believed the world to be in error, as I still do. I fought those errors, and I still intend to fight them, and may be able to throw some truths before the world, that will give an impetus to religious inquiry.

Be not afraid of death,—it is but a pleasant vond the simplest lesson. Events roll: millions States. And now you relied on those dismal guartransit from things of earth to a blissful life in celestial regions, a throwing off of the mortal coil in which the soul is chained, to take up a higher and hetter life. Let the chief off arther than the common Union is gone! These thing the common Union is gone! These things show that no forms—neither constitutions, nor laws, nor covenants—are of any nd death will bring no terrors, the grave gain no in them all. The only hope is in the life itself of After saying much about the folly of trusting

implicitly to the opinions and authority of others, the speaker came to the conclusion of the whole matter, and it was this: That patience and the efforts of good men will at last be repaid, for nature is not so helpless but that it can rid itself of RALPH WALDO EMERSON delivered a lecture in every wrong. It is the stern ediet of progress, the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, upon Slave-that liberty shall be no hasty fruit, but that event RALPH WALDO EMERSON delivered a lecture in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, upon Slaver yr. One has a curiosity to hear what such a man has to say upon such a subject, and how he says it,—a subject which has been beaten to and fro over and over again, but which yet summons new voices to the chorus of the battle-cry, and new assailants to the field. All grades of verbal warriors now try their strength upon it. The musketry of the newly-fledged Congressman and the cannonade of the Massachusetts Senator have just been levelled against its front. Wendell Phillips pierces it with the delicate rapier of his silvery eloquence. Garrison slashes at it with the big battle-axe of fervid denunciation. Theodore Parker stabs at its heart with the crooked, poisoned dagger of his bitter sareasm. Now and then we hear a pistol-shot—it is from one of the female allies who ceaselessly harass the enemy's flanks. From them, too, come the tiny, barbed arrows,—like unto those wherewith the Lilliputians wounded the great Gulliver—that sting like insects, and ruffle the great Gulliver—that sting like insects, and ruffle the great Gulliver—that stang like insects and ruffle the great Gulliver—that stang like insects, and ru

anglue the eyes of men, and now the Nebra bill leaves us staring! The Anti-Slavery Sod will add many members this year. The W party will join it; the Democrats will join it: party will join it; the Democrats will join it; i down not, at last, the Slave States will join it; I down not, at last, the Slave States will join it. But that sooner or later, when it pleases God, a whoever comes or stays away, I hope we have on whoever comes or stays away, the power have come to the end of our unbelief—have come to a belief that there is a Divine Providence in the world. which will not save us but through our own

eration. So the speech ended; and those who had eften So the speech ended, and those who had entered the hall, thinking that the speaker could find in new form in which to exhibit his hackneyed m ect, no felicity of illustration that had n pressed into service, found that, in the lands the master, the old theme wears a new beau when clothed with the graces of his thought.

IMPROVED METHOD OF

Champooing and Hair-Dyeing, MADAME CARTEAUX having established over the Comb, Toilet and Perfumery 8:

A. S. Jordan, No. 191 Washington street, (entra Norfolk Avenue.) would avail herself of this many control of the control of th Norfolk Avenue,) would avail herself of this meins for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicinity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and wall respectfully assure them that, by unremitting cadeaun to please, she hopes for a continuance of their favor. Her arrangements for Cutting and Dressing Ladie, and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champooing, in such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled as it produces new hair where baldiness had set.

as it produces new hair where baldness had to her chemical researches have developed an inim ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desideratus long looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovata

the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast of mending itself to favor. For all her compounds their application she warrants satisfaction, or dem no pay.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residen At her room, which will be open from S. A. M., to 7, P. M., She has numerous recommendations from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and che

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

where, which can be seen by those who desi Boston, January 20, 1854.

NO. 1 GLEN STREET

THIS Institution is well arranged for treatmental seasons. It will remain under the medical dimetion of Dr. George Hoyt, until the return of h. Rogers from Paris, in April, 1854.

Terms, usually, from 7 to \$9 per week.

For treatment without board, 3 to \$4 per week.
Oct. 10, 1853.

VISITING DENTIST.

DR. MANN (formerly MANN & MELBOURNE, 800-mer street,) now resides at 13 Avery street. In attends exclusively to those who choose to be valid upon at their own houses. He fills teeth so as permanently to save them. His mineral teeth on gold plate are unsurpassed.

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